Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 176 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

THE GRADE OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkosine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,850,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,76,745/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless th sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Bankin and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£21,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£582,500
Reserve Fund	£650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY
Where you can buy
WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES
at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.
AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.
Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
Do not therefore miss this opportunity.
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

VICTORY
OVER
CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

"I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS writes:—

"I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

VISIT TO BOMBAY
INTERVIEW FREE.
Orient Hotel.
31st July—4 to 7 p.m.
1st August—8 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 8 p.m.
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.
LONAVLA.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS,
825, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 126 BORAS OF WOOL.

By order of Vasiram Dayaram Esq. and on account and risk of Messrs. Esmail Mahomed & Sons of Khoja Gully, Khadack, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 30th day of July 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Shed No. 14, Prince's Docks.

126 boras of wool marked V. D. weighing about 378 Bengalee maunds landed by s. s. "Linga."

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTIES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY the 25th July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Bhatt. Bhaunprasad Bhaishanker at his shop at Sunderchawk, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thakar Narandas Dharmsey:—

10 Packages, Dhoties unbleached No. 1918 or others, 8 to 11 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RLY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods, luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of cases of reels of thread, cinema films, blank papers, glue, saddle, panther's skin, cardamon oil, buck leather, Asbestos sheets, leather purses, auto spray, brass fittings, harmonium, cases of lanterns, metal ornaments, glass sheets, glass bangles, butter tins, English and country medicines, parcels of shoes, new and old clothing, scented oil, brassware, raisins, preserves, cotton and hemp samples, empty gunny bags, etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1918.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.

MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON, by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types, and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 volumes. Rs. 3.
MITARANGA & Co., MADRAS.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ..	„ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly ..	„ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT have bought over 5,000 "EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS." What better test of efficiency and durability? Catalogue from CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort. 1

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 574, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 784

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000a, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—ENGROSSING CLERKS and TYPIST for a well-known Solicitors' firm. Apply Box No. 599, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 868

WANTED—A competent LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary Rs. 65 rising to Rs. 100 p.m., free quarters or house rent Rs. 10 p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 908

WANTED—A competent CLERK, well versed in cotton calculations and accounts, able to check bills, etc. Must possess knowledge of English and Gujrati. Apply Box No. 611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON for Rao Sanatorium (near Indore) for Tuberculosis. Salary Rs. 150 rising to 250. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Indore (Central India). 905

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, of at least five years' standing, for State Hospital, Manavadar. Pay Rs. 40—5—75 p.m. Apply stating age, experience and caste to JATTASHANKER, S. SHAH, Chief Medical Officer, Manavadar. 794

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Science salary Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 80. Also wanted provisionally a GRADUATE (honours) knowing Sanskrit. Salary Rs. 70. Service pensionable, D. K. GUPTE, Head Master, High School, Nandod, Rajpipla State. 903

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—WANTED.—A qualified PARSEE HOUSE SURGEON, who will have to work also as an Anaesthetist. Salary Rs. 100 per month with free board, lodging and attendance. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY. 887

WANTED two TRAVELLING EUROPEAN INSPECTORS to supervise catering in Restaurant Cars and at Refreshment Rooms on the B. B and C. I. Railway. Good pay given to good men. Applications with certificates should be sent to Box No. 587, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 830

WANTED AT ONCE—MALE MATRICULATE, Normal trained preferred, for Christian Anglo-Hindi School. Salary Rs. 25—40, according to qualifications. Might also employ wife, if sufficiently qualified. Send copies of testimonials to Miss GRIER, Ujjain, C. I. 869

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway Administration British East Africa, fifteen INDIAN STATION MASTERS, fifteen ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS. Pay rupees eighty-five to ninety, seventy-five to eighty and sixty-five to seventy, respectively, per month. Must be fully qualified in respective duties. Railway experience necessary. Apply to the AGENTS IN INDIA, UGANDA RAILWAY, KARACHI, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. 870

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A B. COM. for the Marwadi Commercial School, Bombay, on Rs. 70—80 per mensem. Knowledge of Hindi essential. Apply to PRINCIPAL, Fanaswadi, Bombay No. 2. 892

WANTED—A competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST for a Solicitors' firm. Good prospects to really qualified persons. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 912

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A post of BILL-COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR over Estates by a young experienced and respectable man. Apply Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 876

WANTED—For an experienced Hindu undergraduate TUITIONS at pupil's residence or extra work of Correspondence. Apply Box No. 607, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 893

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—Two grey pairs (Walers, Arabs or country-bred) 14-15 hands, broken to harness, sound, young, showy and in good condition. Send full particulars to Box No. 612, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 906

WANTED—Manufacturers to know that D. MANNINGS & CO., Medows Street, Bombay, are willing to take Agencies for Provisions, Hosiery, Perfumery, Tobaccos etc. 902

WANTED—A CAPITALIST SLEEPING WORKING PARTNER. Must invest Rs. One Lakh or more. A general merchant of long standing, preferred. Sound business Least income per annum guaranteed 75 per cent. Open to full searching test. Apply sharp to P. O. Box 412, Bombay. 909

FOR SALE.

ANIMALS FOR SALE—One full grown LIONESS and three CUBS, six months old, ten OSTRICH CHICKS, about six months old. Apply SUPERINTENDENT State Gardens, Baroda. 888

FOR SALE—12 H.P. four cylinder SWIFT CAR with bosch magneto in good running order, Rs. 4,500. Please offer to Box No. 610, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 896

FOR SALE—Four cylinder, five seater 30 H. P., E. M. F. CAR with Bosch magneto, in working order, Rs. 4,000. Please write to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 895

FOR SALE—One ANEROID BAROMETER compensated, size of dial 4½ in. graduated to measure 8,000 ft. altitude. Apply to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 911

FOR SALE—Hudson six 40 H. P. self starter DYNAMO, besides magneto fitted and running as a taxi with seven seater body for Rs. 10,000 or near offer to Box No. 608, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 894

FOR SALE—8 ft., 10 ft., 12 ft. Lathe verticle BOILER, 11 n.h.p. 80lbs. pressure, 6 n.h.p. Engine, combined by Marshall. 8 n.h.p. Portable Steam Engine 80 lbs. pressure by John Fowler. Soda Water Machine, capacity 100 dozens per day. English make. Explaining Machines, etc., etc Particulars from, THE BHARAT ENGINEERING CO. Cawnpore. 901

FOR SALE—Complete FOUNDRY Equipment—Steam and Oil Engines and Boilers, Lathes, Blowers, Drilling and Punching Machines, Galvanized corrugated Roofings, Rails and Trusses, Smithy and workshop Tools. Metal and Hardware goods of all kinds.

Please apply to:

HAJEE ABDUL
WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO.,
General Hardware Stores,
35, 37, Thumbu Chetty Street,
747 MADRAS.

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road, Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a big Motor factory, Hotel, or School, Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR & KANGA, 17 Humam Street. 863

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the following Draft By-laws are provisionally adopted by the Bandra Municipality and published at the places noted below and mentioned in By-law No 179 of the Bandra Municipal existing By-laws for inviting objections from the people residing within the Bandra Municipal Limits and affected by the draft By-laws:—

1 Municipal Office.
2. Junc. of Pali Hill and Pali Danda Road.
3. St. Andrew's Church.
4. Bandra Station.
5. Bandra Bazar.
6. Khari Bazar.
7. Junc. of Ghorbunder and Hill Road.

1. By-laws for Water Supply;
2. By-laws re: location of Milch cattle and Horse Stables.
3. By-laws re: open spaces and ventilation.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office.
Bandra, 23rd July, 1918. 904 897

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for Ahmedabad and District for an old established Life Insurance Company, doing business at present in Ahmedabad. Gentlemen of good social connections who can guarantee good business need apply. Will also get Renewal Commission on old business. Apply to Box No. 603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 880

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona on 3rd, 10th, 17th, 21st, 24th and 31st August, 4th, 7th, 11th, 14th, 21st, 25th and 28th September, and 5th and 12th October, 1918 for the Poona Races.

2. For full particulars, see Poster notice at stations on this Railway or apply to the STATION SUPERINTENDENT, Victoria Terminus or to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1918. 886

THE GRASS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of our Association has unanimously passed the following resolutions:—

1. There is a rule among brokers to charge brokerage at 8 annas per each thousand pounds of hay sold by local merchants when imported from the mofussil. This rule is cancelled and instead it is resolved to charge 5 per cent. brokerage on the goods sold. This new rule will be applicable to waggons of green and dry grass as well as prows and will be brought into force from 1st June, 1918."

2. Any broker violating the above rule shall be fined Rs. 501 to be given in any charitable institution; failing this the culprit shall be debarred from any business dealings until the fine is paid.

(Sd.) BHOJABHAI ALLARAKHIA,
President.

(Sd.) VIKAJI PHIROZSHA BHILADVALA,
(Sd.) JAMSHEDJI NAOROJI MASANI,
Hon. Secretaries.
872

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

KOLBHATWADI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 54.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a Scheme for the improvement of certain portion of Dhobi Talao Section of the Municipal Ward C of the City of Bombay within the limits of the area shown by thick red lines on the Map (Plan No. 221 dated 21st June, 1918) and bounded as follows:—

On the North by Princess Street.
On the East partly by Kalbadevi Road and partly by the properties bearing C Ward Nos. 2527 to 2550 and 2459 to 2461.
On the South proceeding from East to West by the properties bearing C Ward Nos. 1790, 2527 to 2530, 2462, 2459 to 2461 and 1951, and
On the West by Girgaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 221 dated 21st June 1918) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR.
Chairman of the Board.

Dated 5th July, 1918. 617

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JEHANGIR DINSHAW DAVAR has contracted to sell to our client the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises either by way of inheritance, will, gift, lease, lien, mortgage, trust or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded from making the same, and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Pedder Road, in the Registration district and Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,979 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, & 456, New No. A/85 B/2425, Old Survey Nos. 81-81, New Survey No. 2/7139, 3/7122 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D. Ward No. 3483 (1), Street Nos. 22-26 and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Pedder Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Hormasji Muncherji Cama, on or towards the North by the property of Hunsraj Pragji and on or towards the South by the property of Datoobhai Ebrahim.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1918.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 897

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF JAMES HENRY DEVLIN .....Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed James Henry Devlin, late of Secunderabad, Hyderabad (Deccan), European, deceased who died intestate at Secunderabad aforesaid on the 26th day of October, 1917, and Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 8th day of July, 1918, to Alfred Eyre Owen Lucas, Esquire, an Attorney of the High Court, Bombay, and one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kate Devlin, widow of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1918.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE.
Attorneys for the said Administrator.
790.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMERSEY DHARAMSEY has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold pension and tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and on the West side of the Paper Mill Lane at Girgaum Back Road in the town and island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 618, Old Survey No. 600, and New Survey No. 1/7950 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1436 (1A) and 1436 (1B) and Street Nos. 17AA & 17C and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Paper Mill Lane, on or towards the West by the property of J. M. Almeida, on or towards the North by the property of Dulabhdas Haridas and on or towards the South by the property of Liladhar Versey and others.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1918.

MATHUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
(OWNERS: The Excelsior Theatres Co, Ltd.)
To-night at 6-30 & 9-45
"THE OLD MILL WHEEL"
"THE OLD MILL WHEEL"
"ODD SPORTS IN ARIZONA"
"THE JAPANESE SERVANT"
"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

TO REMIND YOU!
THIS EVENING AT THE
CINEMA
PRECIOUS
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
The Delightful Drama of a Woman's folly and a Man's perfidy! Featuring the eminent Star, Dorothy Philipps, in
"The Price of Silence"
(6,000 feet)
To-night: 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S.T.)
Universal Screen Magazine, and a Comedy in the Programme.
POPULAR PRICES.
STARTING NEXT SATURDAY JULY 27th
'THE SECRET KINGDOM'
(45,000 feet)
Our Superb Serial of Romantic Adventure!
First 6 parts—6000 feet.

TO YOU ALL
WHO ARE INTERESTED IN
THE DEFEAT
OF THE BOCHE!
On Saturday next, 27th July at 7 p.m. (S.T.), Sharp.
A GALA SPECIAL WAR BOND PRIZE
WAR LOAN MATINEE
By courtesy of the Bombay War Loan Executive Committee, the handsome Picture Mahal in this City have made a bandobast to give
A GRAND PRIZE SHOW
at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the evening, next Saturday, at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS)
Mr. H. J. GIBBS, Chairman of the War Loan Cinema Sub-Committee will preside and will address the audience for a few minutes.
AND—HERE'S GLAD NEWS!!
IN THIS GALA WAR LOAN SHOW, WILL BE SHOWN
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
THE SPECIAL WAR LOAN FILM
(1,000 Feet)
prepared by the Bombay War Loan Executive Committee.
It is a splendid interesting Film, showing vividly what War Loan really means to the Empire in general and to YOU in particular
BESIDES—ANOTHER GREAT NEWS!!
Our mighty Super-serial of Romantic Adventure
"The Secret Kingdom"
(45,000 feet)
Starts the very Same Day!!
First Six Parts—6,000 feet!!
NOW—ISN'T THIS CATCHY?
But wait!—There is something else:
A THUNDERING PRIZE OF
Rs. 100
in War Bond will be given away on this unique occasion
Every Class in the audience will have a chance to draw in this
BIG 100 Rs. PRIZE
THE PROGRAMME:
1. Universal Screen Magazine.
2. The Special War Loan Film.
3. The President will address the audience.
4—5—6—7—8—9. "THE SECRET KINGDOM"
10. 100 Rs. Prize Drawing.
GOD SAVE THE KING!
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Tickets can be booked in advance at the following places to-day and to-morrow:—
1. CINEMA PRECIOUS (Grant Road Tram Terminus).
2. P. KARANI & Co. (Near Churney Road Junction)
3. THE JAPANESE MUSEUM (Fort, Hornby Road).
Remember the Day:—Saturday 27th July.
Remember the Time:—7 p.m. (S.T.)
AND REMEMBER THE PLACE
CINEMA PRECIOUS
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

NEVER MIND
if you have not seen the first instalment of the glorious Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring the dare-devil of the Screen
MARIE WALCAMP
OF "LIBERTY" FAME
You can still follow the story easily. This instalment is full of daring stunts—thrilling and tense situations together with love and romance.
ALSO A TWO-REEL BISON DRAMA
—THE BAD MAN OF CHEYNNE—
with
HARRY CAREY
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE AND A JOKER COMEDY
AT
THE MAJESTIC
THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

REMEMBER!
The Drama of this week is really a choice "bit."
"LOVE and LUCRE"
(5,000 feet)
Gaumont Gazette, Pathe's Coloured Cartoons and Scenic and a Glorious Comedy
AT
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
STARTING!
PATHE'S SUPERB SERIAL
'THE NEGLECTED WIFE'
Starts on Saturday next July 27th—at the
WEST-END CINEMA.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
A BIG STORY OF THE FROZEN NORTH
The big Feature Success that rivals any other production in its Dramatic Intensity.
"THE BARRIER"
IN SEVEN SEETHING REELS
The Millions who read Rex Beach's Books and Stories will find new joy in the Picture Version of this Great Novel. Be sure to see it and take the Children with you.
Next Saturday: THE FIRST MUTUAL—CHAPLIN COMEDY
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHAPLIN AS "THE COUNT" is the Greatest Laugh HE HAS EVER PUT UP.
Whose income with the above Company is now £4,000 a week.
MARY MILES MINTER—
A Beautiful Girl Actress in
ENVIRONMENT.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lesses : The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

DIRECT FROM THE U. S. A.!

Commencing Friday at 9-30 p. m.

By arrangement with MAURICE E. BANDMAN

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

In a series of "NEW" and "UP-TO-THE-MINUTE" plays

From the LEADING LONDON and NEW YORK THEATRES.

Friday, 26th July at 9-30 p. m.

Max Marcins Comedy Drama of New York Life.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

For the First Time in Bombay.

Saturday, 27th at 9-30, Sunday, 28th at 5-30

A SCREAM FROM CURTAIN TO CURTAIN

A Living Driving Business Truth, emphasized by timely exaggerations and "Peppered" with the jolliest combinations of comedy, romance and sound business principles.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Everybody knows "It Pays To Advertise" and everyone is bound to feel happier and better equipped for the day's work after seeing the Frawley's play.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Sunday, 28th, Matinee at 5-30

Monday, 29th at 9-30 p. m.

"THE HOUSE OF GLASS"

Tuesday, 30th & Wednesday, 31st at 9-30.

The bright and breezy sparkling comedy

"THE BOOMERANG"

Thursday, 1st and Friday, 2nd Aug. at 9-30

The Great Play of the Canadian North-West

"TIGER ROSE"

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

One of the most popular mleodramas ever produced in India, from the Lyceum Theatre, London.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.

By Special Request

"PEG O' MY HEART"

Another great favourite with Bombay.

PEG—MISS DORIS PHILLIPS.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.

"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"

SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.

"WITHIN THE LAW"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Prices–Night : Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.

Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES :—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.

Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

CINEMA TO-NIGHT AT 6-30

MR. E. H. DuCASSE presents

EMMY WEHLEN

in the 5-part Metro Wonder-Play

"VANITY"

The amazing adventures of a clothes-mad vain girl whom love made valiant

AND OTHER FINE FILMS.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT !

A CHARMING "BLUEBIRD" PHOTO-PLAY IN SIX REELS

"HER SOUL'S INSPIRATION"

STARRING

ELLA HALL

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30

Special Music by MR. SKINNER.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT GALA NIGHT TO-NIGHT !

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

THE GAIETY REVUE CO.

Presents

MISS EILEEN GRACE

In a Repertoire of New and Popular Songs

AND

SPECIALITY DANCES

C. MORRIS

In more of his Popular Songs and Dances.

Our Cinema from now will be

A SPECIAL FEATURE

AND

TALK OF THE TOWN

from the well-known firm of

PATHE FRERES

A Sensational 3-part French Drama

HANDS FROM THE SHADOW

Dealing with a woman's devotion.

The Greatest Spectacular five scene EVER SEEN

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR

An authentic version of the doings since 1914

DON'T MISS OUR CARTOON

WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD

And

LUPIN COMEDY

and

A DANCING FILM

Full Two Hours of Solid Entertainment.

TO-NIGHT FROM 8-30 TO 9-30

EXTRA SPECIAL CINEMA SHOW.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

To-night

Eleventh and twelth episodes of the wonderful serial

THE SEVEN PEARLS

THE SEVEN PEARLS

THE SEVEN PEARLS

Featuring

MOLLIE KING AND CREIGHTON HALE.

JAPANESE SILK INDUSTRY.

Pathe Color, Extremely interesting.

PATHE GAZETTE

latest.

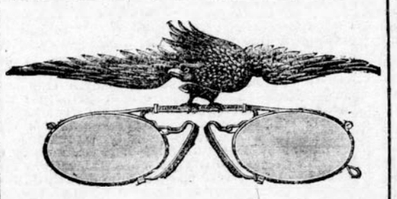
A PHLEGMATIC DETECTIVE

Comic.

Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.

NOTE—The Imperial will give away three Post Office Cash Certificates of Rs. 10 each on Every Sunday at 5 o'clock matinees.

BUY WAR LOAN



RIMLESS GLASESS

have a most pleasing appearance when they are suited to the contour of the features.

We fit them so perfectly that the wearer is hardly conscious of their presence.

Not only are they Elegant in appearance, but they correct the optical defects and prevent Eyestrain.

LAWRENCE & MAYO

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

No. 44, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 1827.

Head Office:—19, New Oxford Street LONDON.

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DEPOSITORS OF

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

AND

THE AMRITSAR BANK

(in Liquidation)

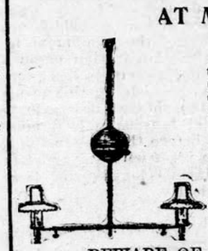
desirous of selling their CLAIMS will please communicate with:—

TARACHAND GABA,

ICE FACTORY,

BHATINDA (Patiala State.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 24.

This morning the nominal quotation for Fine Broach July was Rs. 761. Before the opening of the Marwadi bazaar business was done in ready Delivery Orders of Fine Broach at Rs. 770, at which price there were free buyers. The bazaar opened at Rs. 751 for Fine Broach July and declined to Rs. 749. To-morrow being settlement day the usual fight between the "bulls," and the "bears" is going on, each party doing its best to influence prices for the settlement. Later on the rate advanced to Rs. 752½. At Colaba further fluctuations occurred and closing rates were as under. As will be seen from the above the market is very irregular.

Ready cotton has been steady with a moderate enquiry for stapled kinds.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	752
Good Sawginned Dharwar	"	"	754
" M. G. Coompta..	"	"	795
" " Westerns	"	"	785

QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

July Fine closed, 750.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24TH JULY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals		615	580	540	Ready.
Sawginned Dharwar				760	"
M.G. Westerns				770	"
M.G. Coompta				800	"
M.G. Bagalkot				775	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			777		"
M.G Anjar			792		"
M.G. Mundra			805		"
M.G. Limbdi Wadhwan			760		"
Laktar Ginned			760		"
M.G. Athni Miraj				800	"
M.G Broach		767	755	745	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 23rd July 1918.

Cotton	8,099 bales.
Wheat	19,620 cwts
Linseed	20,671 "
Rape, &c	275 "
Gingellyseed	154 "
Poppyseed	313 "
Groundnuts	24 "
Castorseed	13,177 "
Rice	9,327 "
Myrabollams	768 "
Cottonseed	559 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	10,247 "
Jowar	65 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	3,989 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay July 24th, 1918 — 6-0 p.m

	Basis Farms	Rail Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-32	0 0 0	8 1 0
" Cawapore 70-32	0 0 0	8 0 0
" Karachi Bansla	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 12 0	— —
" Cawapore	7 11 0	— —
" Yellow Cawapore	8 0 0	0 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
" Thin	7 15 6	8 5 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	75 0 0	— —
" Gajar 75.25	— —	— —
" Gajar 50.50	— —	— —
" Black	— —	— —
Poppyseed, White	11 4 0	11 10 0
Groundnuts	48 0 0	— —
Cowrasseed	5 0 0	— —
Barley	37 0 0	— —
Castorseed	0 0 9	14 6 0

Forwards:	Rs.	as.	p.
Linseed Sept.	9	5	6
Linseed May	10	1	3
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	9	3
Wheat April-May	8	2	9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 24th, 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 16	1—1—9
Shapurji No. 16	1—1—8
Simplex No. 10½	1—1—6
Edward No. 10	1—1—4
Light Horses No. 61	0—15—8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 24th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	270½
Hongkong	220½
Shanghai	216½
Japan	143½
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, July 24.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-8-0.
Sovereigns, Rs. 19-7-6.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement, Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France, Fr. 203½.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 220½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 67.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 75½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was quiet, but steady and a fair amount of business was done.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2280, Swan 840, Standard 2065, Simplex 997-8, Shapurji 143-12, Pearls 722-8, New Greats 417-8, M. Petit 2690, Madhowji 2880, Luxmi Cotton 1900, Kohinoor 1695, Kastoorchand 1525, Indore-Malwa 372-8, Indian Bleaching 196-12, Finlay 577-8, Fazulbhoy 932-8, David 622-8, Currimbhoy 422-8, Crescent 288-12, Colaba 1655, Century 515, Central India 2785, Bombay United 1125, Bombay Dyeing 1635, Advance 1520, Tata Mill 890, Bundi 23, Central Mining 39-8, Indian Cement 347-8, Katni ordinary 252-8, Katni deferred 1315, Tata O. 243-12, Tata Old deferred 1152-8, Tata New O. 85 p, Tata New deferred 385 p, Alcocks 805, Bombay-Burma 642-8, Bombay Steam 385, Bombay Tram 385, Bombay Telephone 187-8, Tata Hydro 1250.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2280, Swan 840, Standard 2067-8, Simplex 997-8, Shapurji 143-12, Pearls 722-8, New Greats 417-8, M. Petit 2700, Madhowji 2880, Luxmi Cotton 1920, Kohinoor 1700, Kastoorchand 1525, Indore-Malwa 375, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 572-8, Fazulbhoy 932-8, David 625, Currimbhoy 425, Crescent 287-8, Colaba 1655, Century 515, Nagpur 2790, Bombay United 1125, Bombay Dyeing 1635, Advance 1520, Bundi 22, Central Mining 39, Indian Cement 345, Katni ordinary 252-8, Katni deferred 1310, Tata O. 243-12, Tata Old deferred 1150, Tata New ordinary 40, Tata New deferred 385, Alcocks 800, Bombay-Burma 642-8, Bombay Steam 347-8, Bombay Tram 385, Bombay Telephone 195, Tata Hydro 1260.

SULTANIA COTTON MANUFACTURING CO

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1-5, Hornby Road, Bombay, under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy.

The Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917, were received and adopted. In the course of the report it was stated:—

The working of the Company for the year has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,714-12-2, which with the previous year's balance of Rs. 36,669-8-3, makes up Rs. 44,384-4-5, which result, your Directors trust you will consider satisfactory. The reason of the profit being small is chiefly due to the unusual rains extending to a period of 3 months after the usual time of the season in 1917, in the districts where your factories are situated, which had damaged the cotton crop to the extent of two-thirds of the produce.

Your Directors propose to appropriate the sum of Rs. 44,384-4-5, standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account as under:—

Payment of Dividend at Rs. 2-8-0 per share on 1,900 shares (i.e., 10 per cent. on paid up capital), Rs. 4,750-0-0; Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 2,000-0-0; Building Depreciation Fund, Rs. 1,000-0-0; Balance carried forward, Rs. 36,634-4-5. Total Rs. 44,384-4-5.

A Dividend of Rs. 2-8-0 per share, as stated above, was declared.

Messrs. Bundalibhoy Hajeebhoy and Fazalbhoy Ibrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy, who were due to retire, were re-elected Directors.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 20th July 1918.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date: Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th July 1918.	20,57,200	3,63,78,708
G.I.P. Rly	62,800	11,76,428
A.D.C. Rly	4,700	64,178
B.K. Rly	5,600	93,715
C.B. Rly		
Total	21,30,300	3,77,13,029
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th July 1917.		
G.I.P. Rly	19,69,833	3,38,05,149
A.D.C. Rly	58,955	9,39,007
B.K. Rly	4,264	63,561
C.B. Rly	6,488	1,02,051
Total	20,39,540	3,49,09,768
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly	+87,367	+25,73,559
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C. Rly	+3,845	+2,37,421
Inc. or Dec. B.K. Rly	+436	+627
Inc. or Dec. C.B. Rly	—888	—8,346

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date: Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th July 1918	11,900	2,64,703
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th July 1917	8,964	1,85,181
Increase or Decrease	+2,936	+79,552

Dhond Baramati Railway.

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th July 1918	2,700	42,392
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th July 1917.	1,862	37,749
Increase or Decrease	+838	+4,643

Pachora Jamner Railway.

(Pachora Shendurni Section.)

	Total for the week: Rs.	Total to date Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 20th July 1918	800	12,279
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 20th July 1917.	--	--
Increase or Decrease	--	--

Note—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st May 1918.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 23rd July 1918.

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Tarwadi	1	1
Total	1	1
SMALL-POX	1	1
CHOLERA	Nil	Nil
	1918.	1917. 1916
Total Mortality	95	81 105

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

FIGHT BETWEEN BULLS AND BEARS.

Mulchand Parbhu and 16 others v. Sardar Ishwardas Jagjiwandas Store.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

This was an application to transfer the case from the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Surat to the Court of the Presidency Magistrate in Bombay.

The petitioners in their application stated that they were charged by the respondent Sardar Ishwardas Store under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code for defamation alleged to have been committed by them in the reply which they sent to the respondent's firm on the 15th April 1918 to his notice dated the 5th of April 1918 in respect of certain wagering transactions with reference to cotton seed. The applicants as well as the firm in which the respondent was a partner were all members of an Association called. The Surat cotton seeds Merchants Association which was formed in 1916 with the object of carrying on wagering transactions on the rise and fall of the prices of cotton seed. Though the rules and the forms of the contract of the Association had been made in order to show that delivery was to be given and taken, it was a well known fact that none of the members of the Association had at any time given or taken delivery of a single cotton seed in respect of the so-called contracts entered into by them in the form sanctioned by the Association. It had been the practice of the members of the Association to repay and receive differences in respect of the said contracts. During the current year, the members of the Association entered into so-called contracts extending over 4 to 5 lakhs of carts of cotton seeds, while the average produce of cotton seeds in Surat District was not more than 40,000 carts. As usual transactions were entered into by both parties of the said Association—the bulls as well as the bears—to be settled in Chaitra Vad 2nd 1974. The respondents' firm as well as many members of the Managing Committee were bulls and a great majority of the members were bears. The respondents firm as well as the other members who were bulls gave to the applicants notices to deliver goods and take away the money for the same. Those notices were given between the 5th and 11th of April, 1918. Though the respondents firm gave such notices, neither he nor his firm had delivered cotton seeds or refunded the amount taken as earnest money in respect of the same. The applicants along with the others who were charged by the respondent before the First Class Magistrate of Surat, instructed a pleader in Surat to draft a reply to the said notices. A joint reply was sent to the respondents firm and others as drafted by the pleader. The respondent had complained that the said reply contains defamatory statements were likely to harm his reputation and wipe off his credit. The perusal of the passages complained of by the respondent in his complaint would show that there was nothing *prima facie* defamatory of the respondent. Moreover the petitioners drew the attention of the Court that the said reply was not addressed to the respondent personally but the same was addressed to his firm which was represented by one Narsidas Jagjiwandas the son of his partner Jagjiwandas Gobar, and it had been admitted by the respondent in his complaint that the management of the business was solely carried on by the said Narsidas Jagjiwandas, who attended the meetings of the committee of the Association. The said respondent had never attended any meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association or taken any part in the proceedings of the Association.

ALLEGATION OF OBJECT OF EXTORTION

It was submitted on behalf of the petitioners that the allegations in para 6 of the complaint were untrue. That they had not published the said reply dated the 15th of April 1918 at various places, and that they had not instructed anybody to paste the notice on the main gate of the Mota Mandir, nor had they distributed or got distributed the same as alleged. The respondent and others who were assisting him in this affair had instead of going to Civil Court resorted to this prosecution with the object of extorting monies from the applicants and other members of the said Association charged by them. Moreover they were aware that under the rules of the Association they cannot go to Court. The respondent is a well known citizen of Surat, holds the title of Sardar and has been an Honorary First Class Magistrate in the City of Surat for the last several years. He was a Municipal Councilor of Surat for thirty-five years and was also a President of the Surat Municipality. The First Class Magistrate of Surat before whom the respondent had filed the present complaint had been in Surat for about six years and had all the while been a nominated Municipal Councillor. The respondent was on very good terms with the First Class Magistrate and very often came in his connection in his capacity as one of the Honorary Magistrate. The applicants were therefore apprehensive that they were not likely to get justice before the said First Class Magistrate.

INMATES DRAGGED OUT OF HOUSE.

The petitioners submitted that the facts stated hereafter, would convince their Lordships that the applicants and the others who were charged by the respondent, were justified in their apprehension that they would not get a fair and impartial trial in the said Court. The respondent and one Jaikisondas Mancharam, who was also on good terms with the said Magistrate, attended the Magistrate's Court on the 13th June, 1918, when the respondent presented the complaint. Though the disputes between the parties were all of Civil Nature, the Magistrate without examining the complainant and without properly exercising his discretion issued search warrants against 15 of the accused, who were all respectable citizens of Surat. The respondent had admitted in his own affidavit that the persons charged by him, keep regular books of account as was generally done by business men. Many of them paid income-tax and their books of account were produced before the Income-tax Officer. The present First Class Magistrate was for some time Income-tax Officer in Surat and was aware of the said fact. It would be impossible for the applicants as well as the other persons to do away with their books of account. But without any evidence in support of the statement of the respondent that unless a search warrant was issued the applicants as well as other persons were likely to do away with documentary evidence. The First Class Magistrate granted his application, but for the influence which the respondent had upon the First Class Magistrate such an order could never have been made.

The respondent having obtained search warrants from the Magistrate, got the said warrants executed in a peculiar and oppressive way. On the morning of the 14th of June, 1918, Sub-Inspectors of Police of that division with about 35 to 40 Police Constables in company of Jaikisondas Mancharam, Narsidas Jagjiwandas and others, on behalf of the respondent to assist them in the execution of the said search warrants. They first went to the house of one Chotalal Nagindas and without making any search in their house and without asking them to produce any books of account or papers mentioned in the respondent's affidavit, dragged the inmates of his house including women and children and locked the house and put a seal thereon. They then went to the house of Harkisondas Bhagwandas and 8 other people and behaved in the same way, dragged all the inmates of the house including women and children, locked the doors of the house and put the police seal thereon and posted one constable on each of the said houses. The result was that not only the persons on whose house this unnecessary raid was committed, were humbled in the eyes of the public, they did not know what to do, where to go and what to eat.

Some of the applicants and others out of the persons charged by the respondent, came to know on the evening of the 13th June that warrants had been issued against them. They therefore went to their pleader and requested him to prepare petition on their behalf requesting the Magistrate to direct the Police Sub-Inspectors not to execute the said search warrants, they on their part undertaking to produce all the evidence or books of account, etc., in their prosecution. Some of the applicants went along with their pleader to give the application to the First Class Magistrate at his bungalow on the morning of the 14th June, 1918. The Magistrate, however, refused to give audience to the pleader or entertain the said application though his attention was drawn to the nature of the application and the urgency thereof. The pleader was directed to make his application in Court during the Court hours. In the meantime, the search warrants were executed in the oppressive manner as already stated. Some of the petitioners then again presented an application in Court to the Magistrate describing the oppression of the persons who executed the said search warrants and the privation and the hardships to which they and the members of their families were put to by the action of the respondent and his party. The Magistrate thereupon passed a general order directing the Sub-Inspectors of Police to stay execution of the warrants and remove the seals already put by them on the houses of the several applicants. The petitioners then made an application to the Magistrate informing him that they intended to make an application to the High Court to have the matter transferred to some other Court, whereupon the Magistrate had adjourned the hearing of the matter to the 24th July, 1918.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, rejected the application.

The Hon. Mr. Jinnah with Messrs. Hiralal and Co., appeared for the applicants.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR ORDER POR ALIMONY.

M J 834-17—Pocha & Co for a pauper, Florence Marie Fischer v Eugene Reginald Fischer, Mans. H M & Co.

TO BE MENTIONED.

S C Ct 746-27218-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

747-27219-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow & ors, a firm, Judha & S. Smetham B & Co., Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

928-10—Payne & Co, B N Tang v Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

426-18—Purshotamrai & Co., Thaker Hansraj Purshotam v. Thaker Goculdas Maturadas a firm, Metha D & L.

LONG CAUSES.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Ing v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Sham Korebai widow, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

344-18—Craigie B & C, Veramal Parashram v Bhimji Dwarkadas, Soonderdas & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

985-14—Tyabji D & Co, Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas and anr. v Canji Kheraj, Mans H M & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS (OF SUIT AND SUMMONS.)

352-17—Kharas & Co, M S Mehente v The East India Coal Co Ltd, Little & Co.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMR'S REPORT.

209-16—Jam R & D, Hansraj Canji v Sha Ratansey Virchand and anr, Dubash & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMRS REPORT.

327-04—Jehangir G & B, Hasanally Mahomedally and ors v Lukhmanji Esmailji and ors, Payne & Co, Jeh G & B.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

876-16—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W and Co.

810-17—Khandvalla and Co (for a pauper), Sadoo Narayen v Janabai, Purnanand and Co.

285-17—Kanga and S, The Edward Mills Co Ltd v Bamji Sons and Co, Mulla and M.

158-17—Capt and V, Dhunji Ramji v Hurgovind Jiwandas and ors, Ard H D and Co, Surveyor and Co.

717-17—Capt and V, Fazulbhai Peermahomed v The Planet Mills Ltd, Edg G W and Co.

1023-17—Little and Co, Frank Edward Hardcastle v John George Eamenson Metcalfe, Payne and Co.

967-16—Payne and Co, Jamnadas Dayal Rowji v Haji Suleman Esmail Anjarwalla, Dikshit and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

TO BE MENTIONED

SHORT CAUSE.

532-18—Malvi M R and Co., Chan valal Maneckram and ors v Messrs. Mathuradas Lachhminarayen a firm.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

642-18—Dubash and Co, Beharilal Balmakund and anr v Joshi Narsi Mowji.

470-17—Motichand & D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs. Nanu N Bharucha & Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1230-17—Edgelow G W and Co, Maneckbai v Jairam Jaloji Ghansalee and ors, Pandia and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1345-17—Ardeshir H D and Co., Dr. Parbhudas Gokaldas and anr v. Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G and B.

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narayen and ors v. Schroder Smidt and Co., Ld., Little and Co.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Maneck D and Co.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G, Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co. a firm v. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jamsetji R and D.

1300-16—Hiralal T and Co., Messrs. Nagindas Hurjeewandas and Co. a firm v. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Crawford B and Co.

69-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnas Gordhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai and anr, Payne and Co. In person.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

GROWTH OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The following is a further instalment of the Report of Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms:—

Introduction of Elections for Provincial Councils.

Lord Dufferin left India shortly after these words were written, and the Secretary of State's reply was addressed to his successor. Lord Cross rejected the cardinal recommendation that for the popular element in councils recourse should be had as far as possible to the principle of election, and said that he thought "it would be unwise to introduce a fundamental change of this description without much more positive evidence in its favour than was forthcoming." The system was unfamiliar to Oriental ideas, and had only been tried on a small scale in local bodies. But Lord Lansdowne's Government stood to their guns. They urged that they should not be precluded from resort to some form of election where conditions justified belief in it; and they asked for power to make rules for the appointment of additional members by nomination or otherwise. They had their way. There are few more unobtrusive provisions in the statute book than the once famous "Kimberley clause" (due really to Lord Northbrook)' which is the basis of section 74 (4) of the Government of India Act, 1915. That clause, while purporting merely to empower the Governor-General-in-Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to make regulations as to the conditions of nomination of the additional members, in reality effected a revolution in the constitution. Her Majesty's Ministers had refused to recognise the principle of election; but the official spokesman of Government conceded in the most guarded terms that the door was not barred against it. Mr. Curzon said that:—

"It would be in the power of the Viceroy to invite representative bodies in India to elect or select or delegate representatives of themselves and their opinions to be nominated to those houses and thus by slow degrees, by tentative measures—and in a matter like this measures cannot be otherwise than tentative—we may perhaps approximate in some way to the ideal."

Mr. Gladstone speaking for the Opposition was quick to pin the Government down to a declaration that the experiment of election was to receive as reasonable a trial as the circumstances of India permitted.

"The great question we have before us—the question of real and profound interest—is the question of the introduction of the elective element into the the Government of India. * * * I am not at all disposed to ask them at once to produce large and imposing results. What I wish is that their first step shall be of a nature to be genuine and whatever amount of scope they give to the elective principle shall be real. The honourable gentleman did not indicate where such materials for the elective element were to be found. Undoubtedly, Sir, as far as my own prepossessions go, I should look presumptively with the greatest amount of expectation and hope to the municipal bodies and the local authorities in India, in which the elective element is already included."

What happened was exactly what might have been anticipated by anyone familiar with British political development. Her Majesty's Government in transmitting the Act of 1892 explained that the intentions of Parliament were that:—

"Where corporations have been established with definite powers upon a recognised administrative basis, or where associations have been formed upon a substantial community of legitimate interests, professional, commercial, or territorial, the Governor-General and the local Governors might find convenience and advantage in consulting from time to time such bodies, and in entertaining at their discretion an expression of their views and recommendations with regard to the selection of members in whose qualifications they might be disposed to confide."

Technically, the function of the nominating bodies was to be that of recommendation only: but the political sense of the Government of India told them that it was impracticable either to insist on selection from a panel of names preferred, or to reject individual nominations at discretion. They also declined, otherwise than by laying down certain general qualifications, to fetter the discretion of the recommending bodies. In consultation with local Government they drew up regulations which Lord Kimberley accepted. These provided for an official majority, but restricted it so far as was thought possible; and official seats to be filled by recommendation. The term "election" was sedulously eschewed; but inasmuch as the nominations by recommending bodies came to be accepted as a matter of course the fact of election to an appreciable proportion of the non-official seats was firmly established.

The Act of 1892 also followed the recommendations of Lord Dufferin's Committee so far as to give the councils the right of asking questions, and of discussing though not of voting upon the budget. To this limited extent we find it recognized—contrary to the decision of 1861—that the functions of councils were thenceforward to be more than merely legislative, or mere advisory.

Working of Provincial Regulations.

Rather more than five years later, Lord George Hamilton ordered the working of those regulations to be reviewed with the object of seeing how far they had secured the representation of all important classes. Inquiry showed both in Madras and Bombay that the district boards and municipalities, which constituted the nominating authorities for rural areas, tended to nominate lawyers far too exclusively, but neither Government was disposed to press for any change. In Bengal, however, one seat was transferred from the rural municipalities to the large landowners who had not hitherto been given a right of nomination. The general idea was that the machinery for representation at that time corresponded to the needs of the country; and so for another ten years the elective element in the provincial councils consisted of at the utmost eight members, returned by a few large cities, by groups of municipalities and district boards, by large zamindars, by chambers of commerce and by universities.

Elections for the Indian Legislative Council.

The same principle of election disguised as recommendation was also adopted in 1892 for the legislative council of the Governor-General. But the reformers of that period felt bound to work within the statutory maximum limit of sixteen additional members, which made it impossible, if an official majority was to be kept, to admit more than ten non-officials. Four of these seats they allotted to recommendation by the non-official members of the four provincial councils, and one to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Abandoning as hopeless the idea of securing the representation of the vast residuary area and population of the country by any quasi-elective machinery, they fell back for the filling of the five remaining non-official seats upon the process of nomination by the Governor-General.

Reasons for further advance.

The impulses which led in 1906 to the initiation of the reforms associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto were partly internal, partly external. Fourteen years' experience of the reforms of 1892 had been on the whole favourable Criticism had mostly been temperate though not always well-informed. Useful information had been often, and valuable suggestions not infrequently received; and the association of the leaders of the non-official public in the management of affairs even in a restricted and rudimentary form had afforded an outlet for natural aspirations and some slight degree of education in the art of government. Non-official speakers in council and speakers and organs of the Indian National Congress were claiming that the time had come for further advance. Internally indeed the period was one of marked unrest, to which the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05, the Universities Act of 1904, and the partition of Bengal had contributed. In November, 1905 Lord Minto had replaced Lord Curzon as Viceroy, and in December Lord Morley became Secretary of State for India. In these circumstances Lord Minto, of his own initiative but with the full cognisance and approval of the Secretary, of State, followed Lord Dufferin's example in appointing a committee of Council composed of Sir Arundel Arundel, Sir Denzil Ibbetson, Mr. Erle Richards, and Mr. Baker, to consider among other matters the increase of the representative element in the Indian and provincial legislative councils. His reasons for so doing may be best stated in his own words:—

"Indian affairs and the methods of Indian administration have never attracted more public attention in India and at home than at the present moment. The reasons for their doing so are not far to seek. The growth of education which British rule has done so much to encourage is bearing fruit. Important classes of the population are learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own intellectual capacities, and to compare their claims for an equality of citizenship with those of a ruling race, whilst the directing influences of political life at home are simultaneously in full accord with the advance of political thought in India.

"To what extent the people of India as a whole are as yet capable of serving in all branches of administration, to what extent they are individually entitled to a share in the political representation of the country, to what extent it may be possible to weld together the traditional sympathies and antipathies of many different races and different creeds, and to what extent the great hereditary rulers of Native States should assist to direct Imperial policy, are problems which the experience of future years can alone gradually solve.

"But, we the Government of India, cannot shut our eyes to present conditions. The political atmosphere is full of change; questions are before us which we cannot afford to ignore, and which we must attempt to answer; and to me it would appear all-important that the initiative should emanate from us, that the Government of India should not be put in the position of appearing to have its hands forced by agitation in this country or by pressure from home—that we should be the first to recognise surrounding conditions and to place before his Majesty's Government the opinions which personal experience and a close touch with the every-day life of India entitle us to hold."

Statement of the Problem in 1907.

The problem which Lord Minto's Government set themselves to solve was how to fuse in one single government the two elements which they discerned in the origins of British power in India. They hoped to blend the principle of autocracy derived from Moghul emperors and Hindu kings with the principle of constitutionalism derived from the British Crown and Parliament; to create a constitutional autocracy, which differing *toto coelo* from Asiatic despotisms, should bind itself to govern by rule should call to its counsels representatives of all interests which were capable of being represented and should merely reserve to itself in the form of a narrow majority predominant and absolute power. They hoped to create a constitution about which conservative opinion would crystallise and offer substantial opposition to any further change. They anticipated that the aristocratic element in society and the moderate men, for whom there was then no place in Indian politics, would range themselves on the side of the Government, and oppose any further shifting of the balance of power and any attempt to democratise Indian institutions.

Dissatisfaction with the Solution.

These sanguine expectations were short-lived. In nine years the Morley-Minto reforms have spent their utility. They are no longer acceptable to Indian opinion; and in the light of experience official opinion also views them with a critical eye. We judge that this is due in varying degrees to the political development brought about by the reforms themselves, to the precipitation of democratic feeling caused by the war, to some inherent features of the scheme of reforms itself, and to Lord Morley's assertion that these reforms were not meant to lead to Parliamentary government. Indeed Lord Morley whole heartedly accepted and even emphasised the contention of Lord Minto's Government that they were not aiming at responsible government. He wrote:—

"Your Excellency's disclaimer for your government of being 'advocates of representative government for India in the Western sense of the term,' is not any more than was to be expected. Some of the most powerful advocates of the representative system in Europe have learned and taught from Indian experiences of their own that, in your Excellency's words, 'it could never be akin to the instincts of the man, races comprising the population of the Indian Empire.' One reason among many is suggested by the statement in the portion of your despatch dealing with local Governments, that 'Indian gentlemen of position ordinarily refuse to offer themselves as candidates to a wide electorate, partly because they dislike canvassing, and partly by reason of their reluctance to risk the indignity of being defeated by a rival candidate of inferior social status.' While repudiating the intention or desire to attempt the transplantation of any European form of representative government to Indian soil, what is sought by your Excellency in Council is to improve existing machinery, or to find new for 'recognising the natural aspirations of educated men to share in the government of their country.' I need not say that in this design you have the cordial concurrence of his Majesty's Government.

"One main standard and test for all who have a share in guiding Indian policy, whether at Whitehall or Calcutta, is the effect of whatever new proposal may at any time be made upon the strength and steadiness of the paramount power. In Indian government there is no grace worth having in what is praised as a concession, and no particular virtue in satisfying an aspiration, unless your measures at the same time fortify the basis of authority on which peace and order and all the elements of the public good in India depend. In the whole spirit of your Excellency's despatch I read the conviction that every one of the proposals advanced in it is calculated by enlisting fresh support in common opinion on the one hand, and on the other by bringing goverment into closer touch with that opinion, and all the currents of need and feeling pervading it to give new confidence and a wider range of knowledge ideas, and sympathies, to the holders of executive power."

Salient features of the 1909 Reforms.¶ System of Representation.

We need not review the correspondence in which the proposals were developed. Our purpose will be served by setting forth the salient features of the scheme with a brief explanation of the considerations which shaped them. Its authors agreed that in the immense diversity of interests and opinions in India representation by classes and interests was the only practicable means of embodying the elective principle in the constitution of the councils. For certain limited interests, such as the presidency corporations, universities, chambers of commerce, or the planting community, it was an easy task to frame limited electorates. Difficulties began when it was a question of providing for widespread interests or communities, such as the landholding or professional classes, or for important minorities, such as the Muhammadans in many provinces or the Sikhs in the Punjab. The Muhammadans indeed pressed for and obtained from Lord Minto a promise that they should elect their own members in separate Muhammadan constituencies. It is probable that the far-reaching consequences of this decision and the difficulties which it would create at a later stage were not fully foreseen: we shall have occasion to discuss them later. Similarly to the large land-owning interests a special electorate was conceded based on a high franchise. The residuary constituencies for the provincial councils—which constitute the only means of representation of the people at large—were constructed out of municipalities and district boards voting in groups.

Abandonment of Official Majority in the Provincial Councils.

Lord Minto's Government were at first disposed to maintain a bare official majority in the provincial councils, but to summon ordinarily only such number of official members as would be necessary for the transaction of business. But in Bombay it had already been found possible to do without an official majority, and in the year 1906 the local council consisted of 10 officials and 14 non-officials though to three of the latter seats officials might at any time be appointed. It was decided therefore to face the risks of abandoning the official majority in provincial councils; to rely partly on the use of the veto, partly on the statutory restrictions attaching to provincial legislation, to prevent the carrying of undesirable laws; and to trust to the concurrent powers of legislation possessed by the Governor-General's legislative council for the enactment of necessary laws which the provincial council refused. The provincial legislatures were enlarged up to a maximum limit of 50 additional members in the larger provinces; and 30 in the smaller; and the composition was generally so arranged as to give a combination of officials and nominated non-officials a small majority over the elected members except in Bengal where there was a clear elected majority.

The Indian Legislative Council was also enlarged. According to the present regulations the number of additional members is ordinarily 60. Not more than 28 may be officials. The Governor-General also nominates three non-officials to represent certain specified communities and has at his disposal two other seats to be filled by nomination. In this case also it was found necessary to rely largely on the representation of interests rather than territories. The 27 elected seats are partly shared by certain special constituencies such as the landowners in seven provinces, the Muhammadans in five provinces, Muhammadan landowners in one province (at alternate elections only) and two chambers of commerce, while the residue of open seats is filled by election by the non-official members of the nine provincial legislative councils. We may explain that our figures take account of the further changes in the regulations necessitated by the re-partition of Bengal and the subsequent constitution of a legislative council for the Central Provinces. On the Governor-General's Legislative Council a small official majority was thus retained. Lord Morley laid it down that the Governor-General's Council "in its legislative as well as its executive character should continue to be so constituted as to ensure its constant and uninterrupted power to fulfil the constitutional obligations that it owes and must always owe to his Majesty's Government and to the Imperial Parliament."

Legal Recognition of the Elective Principle.

The regulations in which these provisions were embodied made an important new departure in expressly recognising the principle of election which the regulations of 1893 had practically but not legally admitted. Up to 1909, as we have seen, there was no obligation to accept the nomination made by the recommending bodies, but in practice the nomination was never disregarded. We have, however, seen it stated that the existence of power to reject a nomination did lead in a few cases to the withdrawal of some undesirable candidatures. The legal recognition of the elective principle in 1909 necessarily involved the imposition of legal disqualifications for election: and an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown was at the same time imposed.

Right to Move Resolutions.

No less important than these changes in the composition of the councils were the changes in their functions. It is quite true that so far as legislative duties are concerned the somewhat old-fashioned provisions of the Act of 1861 continued mainly to regulate their powers; but the deliberative sphere of the councils was enlarged in a striking manner. As we have said for thirty years between 1861 and 1892 the councils had no other function than that of legislation. The Act of 1892 gave members power to discuss the budget but not to move resolutions about it or to divide the council. It became the practice accordingly to allot annually one or two days a year to the discussion of a budget already settled by the executive government. Lord Morley's Act empowered the councils to discuss the budget at length before it was finally settled to propose resolutions on it, and to divide upon them. Not only on the budget, however, but on all matters of general public importance resolutions might henceforth be proposed and divisions taken. The resolutions were to be expressed and to operate as recommendations to the executive government. On certain questions, among which may be mentioned matters affecting Native States, no resolutions could be moved. Any resolution might be disallowed by the Head of the Government acting as president of the Council without his giving any reason other than that in his opinion the resolution could not be moved consistently with the public interest. At the same time the right to ask questions of the Government was enlarged by allowing the member who asked the original question to put a supplementary one.

Nature of the Advance made.

In the next chapter we shall have something to say about the working of these reforms in practice. But here we may pause for a moment to point out how the Morley-Minto changes carried constitutional development a step further. They admitted the need for increased representation, while reiterating the impossibility of basing it generally on a direct or general franchise. They admitted the desirability of generally securing non-official approval to the Government legislation, though they trusted in an emergency to the support of nominated members to the division of interests between different classes of elected members, and in the last resort to overriding legislation in the Indian legislative council where an official majority was retained. Frankly abandoning the old conception of the councils as a mere legislative committee of the Government, they did much to make them serve the purpose of an inquest into the doings of Government, by conceding the very important rights of discussing administrative matters and of cross-examining Government on its replies to questions. Lord Morley's disclaimer—"If it could be said that this chapter of reforms led directly or indirectly to the establishment of a parliamentary system in India, I, for one, would have nothing at all to do with it"—is no doubt explicable when we remember his stout insistence on the sovereignty of the British Parliament, and his acceptance of the decided advice of Lord Minto's Government, backed by the experience of every Indian administrator of eminence, that anything beyond very limited constituencies and indirect franchises was unthinkable in India He took the constitutional view that no relaxation of the control exercised by the British electorate was possible until an Indian electorate, which was not then in sight, had arisen to take the burden from its shoulders. Nonetheless we are constrained to say that the features of his reforms, which we have described do constitute a decided step forward on a road leading at no distant period to a stage at which the question of responsible government was bound to present itself.

A legislative convention.

One more point calls for notice in this review of the growth of legislative bodies in India. We pointed out in paragraph 63 that the central legislature retained the right of legislating for the whole of India. But there has been growing up during recent years a convention by which the Government of India do not ordinarily legislate for any province in matters which are within the competence of the provincial legislative council. The institution of such councils in the smaller provinces has confirmed this tendency, which by this time has acquired such strength that it is safe to say that very special reasons indeed must now be forthcoming before the Indian legislature would concern itself with any matter with which a provincial legislature was fully competent to deal.

Conclusions.

But the reforms of 1909 afforded no answer, and could afford no answer, to Indian political problems. Narrow franchises and indirect elections failed to encourage in members a sense of responsibility to the people generally, and made it impossible, except in special constituencies, for those who had votes to use them with perception and effect. Moreover, the responsibility for the administration remained undivided with the result that while Governments found themselves far more exposed to questions and criticism than hitherto, questions and criticism were uninformed by a real sense of responsibility, such as comes from the prospect of having to assume office in turn. The conception of a responsible executive, wholly or partially amenable to the elected councils, was not admitted. Power remained with the Government and the councils were left with no functions but criticism. It followed that there was no reason to loose the bonds of official authority, which subjected local governments to the Government of India and the latter to the Secretary of State and Parliament. Such a situation, even if it had not been aggravated by external causes, might easily give rise to difficulties: the plan afforded no room for further advance along the same lines. Only one more thing remained to do, and that was to make the legislative and administrative acts of an irremoveable executive entirely amenable to the elected councils; on which must have ensued the deadlock and disruption to which we refer elsewhere. The Morley-Minto reforms in our view are the final outcome of the old conception which made the Government of India a benevolent despotism (tempered by a remote and only occasionally vigilant democracy), which might as it saw fit for purposes of enlightenment consult the wishes of its subjects. To recur to Sir Bartle Frere's figure, the Government is still a monarch in durbar; but his councillors are uneasy, and not wholly content with his personal rule; and the administration in consequence has become slow and timid in operation. Parliamentary usages have been initiated and adopted in the councils up to the point where they cause the maximum of friction, but short of that at which by having a real sanction behind them they begin to do good. We have at present in India neither the best of the old system, nor the best of the new. Responsibility is the savour of popular government, and that savour the present councils wholly lack. We are agreed that our first object must be to invest them with it. They must have real work to do: and they must have real people to call them to account for their doing of it.

DEATH OF MR. O. E. WILLIAMSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The death took place of Mr. O. E. Williamson of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co. on Monday evening. Mr. Williamson had been in fairly good health and his death was entirely unexpected. He had been connected with the firm of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co. for more than twenty years and was extremely well known and popular in Calcutta society. The funeral which took place last evening, was very largely attended.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the same end. I believe that in a suit by the vendor against the purchaser the issue of waiver of clause for vacant possession would be found against the purchaser. All I say at present is that the evidence before me, does not for the present justify an exercise of the discretion under proviso to sec. 9. I do not suggest that plaintiff may not yet be entitled to an order for ejectment if and when the situation developes further, and this on fresh notice, and proper materials. Application refused.

BROKER'S "GALA" AND PLEA OF WAGER

SHIVPERTAB SONI V. RAMCHANDRA JAGOO.

(Before His Honor Mr. S. F. Billimoria.)

Shivpertab Soni v. Ramchandra Jagoo.

This was a suit for recovery of "Galas" or differences due in respect of a series of "matha pota" contracts for sale and purchase of different commodities. These are contracts peculiar to the native bazaar in wheih the same party plays the double role of principal and agent with reference to a single transactoin. In the first instance the broker makes a contract with a dealer commonly known as a shroff, for sale or purchase of a commodity on his own responsibility at a certain rate. This incident has given rise to the description of "matha pota" which literally means (risk on one's own head). The next stage is for the broker to obtain a dealer or shroff's contract in lieu of his own and on delivery of such contract, the broker's personal responsibility ceases and thereafter the contract is as between one shroff and another. If the broker fails to deliver a shroff's contract before the due date his liability continues as a principal. In case he brings the substitutional shroff's contract at the same rate as his own he only gets his brokerage. On the other hand if the substitutional contract is at a higher or lower rate than his own, he is entitled to recover or bound to make good the difference between the two rates. Such difference is popularly known as the broker's "Gala", for which the present suit was filed.

The defendant denied having had any dealings with the plaintiff and, without prejudice to this contention, pleaded that the transactions, if any, were in the nature of wagering contracts.

Mr. Kokasthane appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. S. Dadachanji for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Honor held the plaintiff's case proved and delivered the following judgment.

On the evidence I hold that plaintiff has proved all transactions in suit. His pocket book and nakal are in good order and there is no reason why plaintiff should have filed a false suit against the defendant a brother broker in the same bazaar. The defendant's total denial of all these contracts is disingenous. As to the plea of wager it is not alleged or made out by defendant in his evidence. Broker's "matha pota" contracts whether between broker and shroff or between broker and broker are wanting in the essential characteristic of a wager. Once the shroff or broker has secured "matha pota" guarantee of another broker or shroff as to sale or purchase of a commodity at a fixed rate, he is not effected by the rise and fall of the market and he does not win or lose anything by such rise or fall. If he gets the contract at the fixed rate there is no "Gala"; if he is a seller and a contract is procured at a lesser rate than that fixed, the broker makes good the difference or "Gala", so that what would be paid by the purchaser plus the "Gala" paid by the broker would make up the fixed price. Vice versa if the contract procured is at a higher rate than that fixed. So also where a shroff or broker is a buyer. Where the "matha pota" guarantee is between broker and broker one of the two stands in the same position as the shroff would occupy, had the contract been between shroff and broker. One of the parties is not effected by the rise and fall of the market and does not win or lose on the contingency. Therefore a "matha pota" contract as such is not a wager. It could be stigmatised as a step in furtherence of a wager only it be proved that to the knowledge of the parties the eventual shroff's contracts were to be mere instruments of wager.

His Honor accordingly decreed the claim with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS.

A GAME OF BLUFF.

(*Before his Honour Mr. A. A. Chitre*).

Kesowji Deokaran vs. Awabai Manekji Kotwal.

The plaintin sought to eject two tenants from a house at Khetwadi 1st Lane which was occupied by them as monthly tenants. The house consisted of 8 flats whereof six of the tenants had vacated while the remaining two refused to vacate.

Mr. R. S. Rangnekar and Mr. Kurwa, instructed by Mr. Dadachanji appeared for the landlord while Mr. H. K. Suntoke and Mr. C. M. Talyarkhan represented the two tenants.

Mr. Rangnekar in opening the case stated that his client had sold the premises in suit to one Bhawanji Topiwalla, a man from Karachi by an agreement dated 18th January, 1918.—One of the terms of the agreement of sale was that Vendor should give vacant possession prior to the execution of the conveyance. The purchaser wanted the premises for his own use and if plaintiff failed to give vacant possession the purchaser would refuse to complete the sale and plaintiff would thereby be put to a loss. Neither could he sue the purchaser for specific performance without fulfilling the essential condition of the bargain, viz., vacant possession.

Mr. Suntoke contended on the tenant's behalf that the use of the intending purchaser was not the use of the plaintiff and therefore section 9 of the Rent Act did not apply. Moreover the purchaser, though he made a pretence of repudiating the purchase without vacant possession, had already entered into possession and even occupation and executed extensive repairs and structural alterations.

JUDGMENT.

His Honour after recording evidence on both sides delivered the following judgment and refused to make any order to vacate:—

Plaintiff seeks to eject his tenant, the defendant, on the ground that by an agreement for sale dated 17th January 1918 in favour of one Bhawanji, he undertook to deliver vacant possession to the purchaser, who, by his solicitor's letter of 11 June 1918, insisted on the condition being fulfilled and in the meantime declined to execute the conveyance which was ready engrossed and threatened to claim damages in the event of a breach of contract.

Defendant says that the case is not governed by the proviso to Section 9 of the Rent Act and alleges that the intending purchaser has taken possession of the property, that he has already taken in hand repairs and alterations, that he himself has occupied the fourth floor of the building and introduced new tenants and that under the circumstances he should be deemed to have waived the clause for vacant possession and the defendant should be given protection of the Act.

AGREEMENT HELD BONA-FIDE.

It was argued that the case was not covered by the discretionary clause in Section 9 which empowered the court to eject a tenant for any sufficient cause. Here there is a genuine agreement with a clause for vacant possession. The agreement of sale is dated 17 January 1918, long before the passing of the Rent Act. The bona-fides of the agreement has not been challenged by the defendant. The statute, has, since then, imposed certain disability on the landlord for fulling the contract as regards vacant possession. This might at the most excuse non-performance of the contract but would not entitle the vendor to seek specific performance with the variation of such an essential condition. The result would be the cancellation of the contract, a result which is neither in consonance with reason nor with the object and intention of the Rent Act. It is not a case of a bogus agreement for the purpose of defeating the provisions of the Act, and I think, that in a case of this kind, the proviso to Section 9 would apply and the court would be justified in excercising the discretion vested in it by passing an order in ejectment.

APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

The issue, however, is narrowed down in the case by the next defence viz., that the purchaser should be deemed by his conduct to have waived the clause for vacant possession. Here two things are to be remembered. First, the purchaser is not a party to these proceedings. It is the vendor who sues in ejectment and a finding as to waiver on the part of the purchaser cannot but be some what unsatisfactory. Secondly the conduct of the purchaser has to be looked at as a whole. It was admitted by the plaintiff that the purchaser had started with certain repairs with his permission. But there was some doubt on the evidence recorded as to the exact nature of the repairs undertaken. I therefore deputed Mr. Pradhan, as Special Commissioner, for local inspection and investigation and his report leaves no doubt that the purchaser has not only occupied the fourth floor but has carried out substantial repairs to the ground floor under his personal supervision. His mehta stays on the premises and the repairs to the fifth floor have been recently taken in hand and the roof opened up. The taking of possession is not conclusive of waiver of all objections. Williams on Vendor and Purchaser Vol. I, Page 152. But the objections there spoken of are objections of title, investigation of which requires skilled assistance. The objection here was perceptible to the senses. The purchaser could see that the house was not vacant and yet he occupied it and exercised decisive acts of ownership by carrying out substantial repairs from top to bottom. I am inclined to believe on the evidence as it stands that the purchaser is playing a game of bluff to, induce the court to pass an ejectment order against defendant and that his insistance of the fulfillment of the clause for vacant possession is a mere pretext towards

(Continued in Column 5.)

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½lb. tins. Ans. 7 each.
1lb. tins, Ans. 12 each.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI SUTARIA & CO.

HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Seychelles Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 26.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30, T. Daniel Frawley presents the Frawley Comedy Co. in "The House of Glass."

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, Esplanade "Maidan."

SATURDAY, July 27.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Poona Gymkhana, Esplanade "Maidan." Hindu Gymkhana v. Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

SUNDAY, July 28.

Cricket: Parsi Gymkhana v. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face. Bombay Gymkhana "B" team v Spencer Cup Eleven, Esplanade "Maidan."

TUESDAY, July 30.

Bombay Natural History Society. "At Home" of members and friends at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library—6-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6.30, 9-30 Howitt Phillips Co.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-8-10 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 35
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express — ...	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

ADAJANIA—Sorabji Shapoorji Adajania, Barat-Law, died at Gobees Wady, of Double Pneumonia, on 23rd July, 1918.

BAND AT THE P. V. M. ARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL STUDY CLASS.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. on "The Path of Discipleship". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

HIRACHAND GUMANJI J. B. LIT. SOC.

The second weekly meeting of the Sheth Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding Literary Society will be held in the Office Hall on Saturday at 8-30 p.m. when Mr. L. A. Phaltane, will deliver a lecture on "Is the world progressing"? Mr. Vadilal Motilal Shah will preside.

D. E. ALBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated during the month of June was 751 of which there were 114 males 363 females, and 334 children.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native Library will be held in the Library premises at Khetwadi Main Road on Thursday, the 1st August at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.).

FATALLY BURNT.

Yadneshwar Raghanath Patwardhan living in Girgaon went to the lavatory at about 2 a.m. on Wednesday, taking a lighted candle with him. After a time screams were heard and when his neighbours went there they found his clothes on fire. He was burnt all over the body, and died shortly afterwards.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Motor car No. 6505 was going towards Chowpatty along Queen's Road on Tuesday night when one Pancha Bhagu was knocked down near the Marine Lines Station, and his right leg was fractured. It is stated that Pancha was under the influence of liquor, and ran across the road from the station, although the policeman on duty tried to stop him.

LAMP UPSET AND BABY BURNT

Jankibai, a Hindu woman, living in Narayan Dabholkar Street, woke up from her bed about 10 p.m. on Tuesday, on her 21 days' old baby screaming and she found the latter's clothes on fire. The fire was extinguished and the child taken to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found to be severely burnt. The baby was sleeping on a "razai", and it is stated a lamp which was kept near was upset, and must have caused the fire.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the anniversary of the Widow Marriage Act and Karsondas Mulji and Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar will be celebrated to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Prarthana Samai Hall, Girgaon when Messrs. M. D. Altekar, Mowji Govindji Shet and S. C. Bannerji will speak.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraph communication with Ceylon is interrupted beyond Rameswaram.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We shall be glad to learn through the medium of your paper whether a stack of broken glassware is liable to breed Mosquito larvae if kept clean from shrubs etc.—Yours, etc.,

TROUBLED.

POISONING OF DOGS.

SCANDALOUS CASE OF TORTURE.

A correspondent writes under yesterday's date:—

Half an hour ago at one by the clock I happened to pass by the Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Parsi School, Hornby Road, when I saw a dog lying by the wayside in agonising pain. I thought it had been run over by a car; so I brought the matter to the notice of a policeman standing at some distance. I was shocked to hear from him that the dog had been poisoned *at eight o'clock in the morning* by the police authorities and the animal at the time of writing these lines had been lying in agony for six hours and God knows how long its tortures would be still prolonged. Surely if the animal had to be destroyed by poison, care should have been taken to administer poison in sufficient quantities to bring about death instantaneously. It is to be hoped that the attention of the authorities will be drawn to this letter and the callous official responsible for this disgraceful state of things reprimanded. Will the Commissioner issue definite instructions to his subordinates for their guidance in such cases as this? Cannot the S. P. C. A. proceed against the person concerned for cruelty to the dog?

FEAST OF MOUNT CARMEL AT BANDRA.

The feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated on Sunday at Bandra. It was preceded by a novena which commenced on Friday, the 1st instant. The novena mass commenced at 6-30 a.m., during which the young boys and girls used to sing the Rozary of Blessed Virgin Mary in Marathi which they were specially taught for the purpose. In the evening there used to be service which consisted of Rozary, Salve and Benediction. On Saturday the vespers commenced at 7 p.m., at which 12 priests were present from different churches. The church was decorated with great taste, and the fine strains of music of the St. Paul's Band added greatly to the solemnity of the vespers. The grandest day, however, was Sunday. The Solemn High Mass commenced at 9 a.m., with exposition to the Blessed Sacrament during the whole mass, and after mass there was a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, Benediction and a short prayer for the peace.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jamshed D. Wacha, Vakil, which took place last Sunday evening at his bungalow at Naigaum. The deceased who was exclusively practising in the local Small Causes Court for over fifteen years was held in high esteem by the judges and pleaders of the Court to whom he had endeared himself by his modest and urbane manners. Though bold in his advocacy he was never offensive and his conduct of all cases was marked by a degree of frankness which gained him the reputation of being a clean fighter. But his best work was done in the capacity of a Special Commissioner for taking accounts for which he was often selected by all the judges. His clear and well-considered reports which always showed signs of great assiduity and thorough study had often earned for him the unstinted encomium of the judges. His untimely end at the age of 46 has created a void at the Bar which has cast a deep gloom over his friends and co-workers who sincerely mourn his loss.

MOTOR LORRY DRIVER FINED.

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sykes charged Trimbuk Gopal Date, a motor lorry driver, with driving his lorry in a rash and negligent manner, without regard to the safety of others.

It was stated for the prosecution, on Tuesday morning, the accused was driving his lorry from Colaba towards the Fort and when near the Sailors' Home he crossed from right to left abruptly in front of a tram car, and collided with the tram car, damaging it and injuring the driver.

The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in the alternative to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

The new picture programme being presented at the Royal Opera House by Mr. E. H. Du Casse every evening at 6-30 is an extremely entertaining one. The principal picture, called "Vanity", has a very exciting plot with as its central figure a girl who lives only for clothes and appearance. The leading part is played by Miss Emmy Wehlen, the beautiful actress who is famous in London for musical comedy work. She always was exceptionally smart in her dress, and this film gives her the opportunity of wearing some wonderful clothes in the latest styles.

The Howitt-Phillips Company continue to play to large houses every evening, and are getting enthusiastic receptions for some of their old favourites. It is hoped early next week to produce "The Prince and the Beggar Maid", the staging of which has been delayed by the illness of one of their actors. The next production after this, now in rehearsal, is another melodrama very popular at Home called "The Apple of Eden."

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The enterprising management of the Palace of Varieties are presenting an excellent vaudeville and cinema programme to-night which should draw full houses nightly. Miss Eileen Grace, the charming London soubrette and dancer, who has achieved remarkable popularity with Gaiety audiences, will give some more fine songs out of her extensive repertoire and will also execute the famous Indian snake dance. Mr. C. Morris, whose clever step-dancing has been a feature of the Gaiety performances for the past few weeks, will appear in some more clever songs and dances. The picture side of the programme is also strongly represented, the chief attraction being a thrilling drama, entitled "Hands from the Shadow", containing a sensational fire scene. In addition, will be shown the opening chapters from the history of the war, an authentic version of the doings since 1914. Further, there is a "dance" film, a Lupin comedy, and a cartoon, entitled "When Knights were Bold".

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE MYSTERY FEVER.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Batliwala presiding, when the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1918 was recorded. The Health Officer, in the course of the report, stated:—

The total mortality for the quarter was 11,012; 577 of the deaths were of persons not resident in Bombay and included 229 deaths amongst the inmates of the different War Hospitals. In the preceding quarter the number of such deaths was 653, including 161 among inmates of War Hospitals. The number of such deaths in previous quarters was much lower.

The number of deaths among infants (that is of children under one year) was 2,855; this was higher than in the corresponding quarter of previous years since 1906, when it was 3,259.

The number of live births registered was 4,876, the highest on record for the corresponding quarter of previous years. It was higher than the average of the second quarters of the preceding decennium (1908-1917) by 463.

Plague was epidemic from the week ending 30th March to that ending 25th May, and recorded 708 deaths during the quarter under notice. Except in the second quarter of 1915, when the number of deaths registered from this cause was 322, the mortality from it was never so low in the corresponding quarter of any previous year.

Small-pox which reached epidemic proportions in the week ending 9th February continued so till the end of the week ending 11th May.

THE MYSTERY FEVER.

In the month of June, a sudden wave of Influenza-like Fever swept over the City. With an incubation period of twelve to twenty-four hours, it rapidly assumed epidemic proportions and the sickness-rate was so high as to dislocate business and trade. Those who suffered most were those engaged in indoor occupations such as clerks, millhands, etc. The prevalence of the Fever attracted notice about the 21st June and, by the end of the month, it considerably subsided. The first cases appear to have occurred among arrivals from overseas in hospital ships and transports. A special report on the subject has been submitted to the Municipal Commissioner for the information of the Corporation.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter. It became epidemic in the week ending 9th February and continued so till the end of the week ending 11th May. 732 attacks, inclusive of 42 imported cases, were registered during the quarter under report against 327 in the second quarter of 1917; 441 in April, 223 in May and 68 in June. The number of imported cases was 26 in April, 14 in May and 2 in June.

The number of deaths from Small-pox during the quarter was 351, being 213 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1917 and 76 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1908-1917); of these, 28 deaths were among recent arrivals.

72 deaths from Small-pox occurred amongst children under one year of age during the quarter; 43 in April, 20 in May and 9 in June. Of these, 65 were not vaccinated and the vaccinal condition of the remaining 7 could not be ascertained.

Cholera registered 8 deaths during the quarter against 2 in the second quarter of 1917 and 191 in the preceding quarter. 11 cases of Cholera were registered during the quarter; 1 in April, 4 in May and 6 in June. Of these, 1 case was imported from Calcutta.

The number of deaths from Plague registered during the quarter was 708; 385 in April, 179 in May and 144 in June, as compared with 359, 306 and 141 respectively in the corresponding months of 1917. It was 367 more than in preceding quarter, but 98 less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year and 1,027 less than the decennial average. This was the lowest mortality from Plague in the second quarter with the exception of that of 1915 (322).

During the quarter under review 601 deaths from Tuberculosis (525 from Tubercle of Lungs and 76 from other Tubercular Diseases) were registered against 549 in the preceding quarter and 506 in the second quarter of the last year. Out of these, 74 occurred among the inmates of the different War Hospitals.

54 cases of Enteric Fever were registered in the quarter, including 10 among new arrivals from the seats of war and 9 among new arrivals from other places. The number of deaths registered was 30; being 7 less than the decennial average of corresponding quarters.

In the month of April there was an outbreak of Enteric at the Apollo Hotel.

There were in all eight cases. The first case was attacked on 1st April, 1918, two more on the 2nd April, one each on the 4th, 5th and 6th, one on the 11th and the last of the series on the 13th. All the cases were among Europeans, and they had all been living in the Apollo Hotel for some time previous the outbreak, and in all probability contracted the disease while living in the Hotel.

CONCLUSIONS.

Enquiries unfortunately lead to no definite conclusions as to the origin of the outbreak, but they will serve a useful purpose if they draw attention to the glaring sanitary defect which the Apollo Hotel shares with one other hotel in Bombay, namely, the survival of the commode system, with the objectionable and dangerous accompaniment of hand-removal of fæcal excrement. Not a single point can be urged in its favour, and the Hotel-population of Bombay have an undoubted right to insist that this insanitary anachronism should be put an end to without further delay.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter was 11,012, being 354 less than in the preceding quarter, but 2,436 more than in the second quarter of 1917. Of the total number of deaths, 4,183 were of persons born in Bombay, 6,392 of those born out of Bombay, and 437 were of those whose place of birth could not be traced.

SMALL-POX AMONG CHILDREN.

Amongst children under 5 years of age, Small-pox and Measles caused 132 and 176 deaths, respectively, and Diarrhœa and Dysentery 282 deaths. To Debility 676 deaths were due and the diseases of the Nervous and Respiratory systems respectively occasioned 532 and 1,722 deaths. There were 53 deaths amongst children born prematurely.

At the burying and burning grounds of the City, 7,702 bodies (including 426 still-born) were buried, 3,432 burnt and 319 (including 15 still-born) conveyed to the Tower of Silence. 245 bodies were cremated at Municipal expense at the Haines Road Cemetery.

MATERNITY HOME.

At the suggestion of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon the second Maternity Home started by the Lady Willingdon Scheme (at Parel) on 24th March, 1916, was taken over by the Municipal Corporation (*vide* Resolution No. 1994 of 20th June, 1918), with effect from 1st May last. The number of cases admitted in this Home for confinement during May and June was 64.

KIKABHAI BUILDING.

TENANTS PROTEST AGAINST "UNTRUE STATEMENTS."

A meeting of the tenants and others residing on Plot No. 16, Sankli Street, Byculla, took place yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Ramchander Baburao, when the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That the tenants strongly protest against the action of Messrs. S. C. Dhondy, Hon. S. K. Barodawalla and Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajiji in giving out "misleading and untrue statements" at the Corporation meeting held on the 11th instant, when the matter of the grievances of the tenants of the Kikabhai Building came before the Corporation meeting.

2. That the tenants should take immediate steps as regards the action of the above said members, to guard the future welfare of the tenants.

3. That the copies of the resolutions should be forwarded to the Corporation, Press, and the Municipal Reform Association.

4. A Committee from among the tenants was formed to do all matters on behalf of all the tenants, consisting of Messrs. R. Baburao, G. K. Savant, V. G. Kalokhe, L. M. Pendse and Ananthram Vaikutram.

There were about 200 persons present at the meeting.

KIRKEE RACES.

TODAY'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 3 p.m.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance 2½ furlongs.

Abyan, Joan, The Otter and Thelma.

THE HACKS AND CHARGERS PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Jennie Cree, Gay Lad, Grey Nun, The Otter and Take Care.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Division I.—Distance ½ mile.

Abdul Razak, Irish Wit, Morning Mail, Leopard, Azores, Counter Attack, Salvador, Three Fifty, Shanavaz and Kruger.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Division II. Distance ½ mile.

Turban, Dukes Nose, Bowery, Record Time, Candle, Vindictive, Snowdon, Arabistan, The Grafter and Keera.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Division III.—Distance ½ mile.

Bronze Metal, Plum Tree, Avenge, Amusement, Match Boy, Double Cross, Banana, Atom, Chrysanthemum and Ritchie.

THE DAPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nadir Shah, Merrily, Kokab, Cock Crow, Great Power, Practical, Persevere, Mespot, Marconigram and Last Chance.

THE PASHAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Ace of Hearts 9-12, Creme de Menthe 9-0, Muckdunia 8-8, Financier 8-5, Gold Mine 8-2, Port Arthur 7-7, Shabash 7-6, Repeater 7-5, Mespot 7-4, Dwarf 7-0, Chatham 7-0.

PUBLIC ACTIVITIES IN PANCH MAHALS.

(From a Correspondent.)

GODHRA, July 21.

During the last week a deputation of the Godhra Home Rule League visited Dohad. A public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Dalasukhbhai, pleader. Resolutions protesting against the insult offered to Home Rulers by Lord Willingdon were passed unanimously. Messrs. Kalidas Javeri of Ahmedabad and Waman Mukadam of Godhra addressed the meeting and Messrs Chandulal Parikh and Purushotam Ramshanker helped the deputation.

The Godhra Home Rule League deputation led by Mr. Dalasukhbhai, pleader visited Shehera in Godhra Taluka to-day. Great enthusiasm prevailed when the deputation reached the station, where numbers of people were present.

Mr. Dalasukhbhai explained the meaning of Home Rule to the people and Mr. Parikh made an appeal to the people to enlist themselves as members of the newly opened branch of the Home Rule League.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani's motion to recommend to the Local Government to take steps to give effect as far as possible to the recommendations of the Pilgrim Committee and to apply to the Government of India for financial assistance was accepted by Mr. Pim, although he thought any application for Imperial aid would at present be inopportune in view of the financial conditions arising from the war.

ROWLATT COMMISSION REPORT.

"KESARI'S" STRONG CRITICISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 23.

The "Kesari" in its editorial notes on the report of the Rowlatt Commission strongly criticises the publication of the report at this juncture and styles the report as giving powers similar to court martial to the bureaucracy here in India. The bureaucracy desires to launch the policy of repression and it has tried to satisfy its conscience by this report. It gives in detail the powers, the report proposes to give to the bureaucracy and says, that when feelings of genuine loyalty are not in question it is most reactionary to add to the powers of the bureaucracy. The publication of the report is an attempt to coerce unwilling public opinion into acceptance of the Montagu Scheme. The reference to Ganpati and Shivajee festivals and Tilak prosecutions is a disgraceful attempt unduly to influence the Chirol case.

The paper adds that Mr. Tilak challenged in the court of law to produce evidence and Government reports to prove the very allegations made in this report, but the Government declined to produce them as confidential but now it appears that these very papers have been produced before the Committee and surely, it will prejudice the courts. This is like a stab in the dark and amounts to contempt of the court in London

NOT THE RIGHT REMEDY.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 24.

Commenting on the Rowlatt Commission Report, the "New Times" says: It shows neither great vigour of mind nor faith in the liberal theory of Government. It gives neither a correct analysis of the causes of sedition nor a right estimate of the measures to be adopted to check it. If the committee had examined the situation with a broad liberal mind, it would have known that the main causes are socio—economic and political. The recommendation if given effect to, will leave us but little of that liberty for which we have fought a losing fight for over a generation. They will place individuals at the mercy of a C. I. D., conspicuous neither for honesty nor judgment. They will inaugurate a strong Government, which history tells us, has always proved to be at once weak and vicious. The remedy for sedition is not repressive measures, not a special judicial machinery, not the policy of checking free discussions on the platform and in the press. Such measures will only drive sedition underground. The right remedy is to meet the challenge of national consciousness with generous response.

"RANGOON GAZETTE'S" OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON July 23.

Commenting on the Rowlatt Report, the "Rongoon Gazette" says "It is a complete vindication of the Government's action towards the seditionists. It shows indeed in the opinion of members of the Committee that Government has not gone far enough.

COMING SPECIAL CONGRESS.

MEETING OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

I. To elect Office-bearers.

II. To appoint an Executive Committee and the Sub-Committees.

FIRE AT KALYAN.

LACK OF MUNICIPAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR EMERGENCIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

KALYAN, July 23.

On Saturday, a fire broke out at about 4-30 a.m., at Kalyan in a big Bori shop, belonging to one Mr. Abdul Wahed. The fire was brought under control after about two hours and the neighbouring houses were saved. The shop was completely burned down and the total loss is estimated at about Rs. 20,000.

This heavy loss was due to there being no arrangement made by the Kalyan Municipality for such emergencies. There is an old handpump kept by the Municipality but at the time of the fire, it was not to be found in the shed where it should always be. And when the Inspector was asked about it he referred the inquirer to the Secretary, who in his turn referred him to the Chairman who, of course, could do nothing without the orders of the worthy President. It was 7 a. m., when the handpump came on the scene! And then also it was found to the mortification of all that it could not be connected with a well. And the Municipal cartman refused to go and bring water till they were given enough money. And when the water came the hose was not in order! If the townsmen had not exerted themselves from the beginning the fire would have in all probability affected a considerable part of the town.

This, however, is not the first time. Sometime back there was a fire in a rice mill when the damage was done to the extent of Rs. 50,000. At the time also the Municipality was of no use. The Municipality has lately increased the taxes enormously and nobody knows where the money goes. No attention is paid to the welfare of the public. Will the proper authorities look into this?

The Railway line at Namti station 30 miles south of Myitkyina was breached by heavy floods on Tuesday and through running of trains interrupted and passengers, mails, etc., were transhipped over the breach.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

ACCUSED'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

COMPLAINANT'S STATEMENT

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. P. N. Godinho charged Mr. A. F. Martin with defamation and abetment. Mr. C. N. Kanuga with Mr. Roubin Solomon were for the complainant and Mr. B. G. Deshpande was for the accused.

Mr. Deshpande raised a preliminary objection to the case proceeding as, he said, there was no defamation at all. The alleged defamation was contained in a letter addressed by Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Company to the wife of the accused saying that she was carrying on an intrigue with the complainant. That was the only passage dealing with the offence, and there was no other sort of publication. A communication made by a husband to his wife could not be called a publication, and there was no defamation

Mr. Kanuga said the defamatory statements were made by the accused to the solicitors for communicating to his wife not with a view to keeping them secret, but for the purpose of communicating to others. The statements were grossly defamatory to the complainant who held a high position. The statements were repeated in a subsequently written letter. There was ill-feeling and malice in the statements, and as the letter was typewritten the typist must also have known of the statements. The statements were of a grossly defamatory character such as to harm the reputation of his client. Some of the statements were such as need not have been made for the protection of his own interests by the accused. The statements were made with a view to overawing not only Mr. Godinho, but many others.

Mr. Deshpande in replying said no complaint about publication to typists was made in the written complaint, the solicitor and his clerks were absolved from any blame when they had done the publication in the course of their duty. A letter was necessary to be written in the course of business.

The Magistrate in giving his ruling said he had to follow the Bombay ruling, and the case must proceed.

Mr. Ranchoddas, solicitor, gave evidence to show that the letter to Mrs. Martin was written under instructions from the accused.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Philip Neri Godinho then gave evidence. He said he knew the accused, who had a shop. Witness had reason to believe that the accused was very badly disposed towards him; he was very hostile towards him. This was since October 1915, because the accused's wife came to him with injuries on her arm. She went to the Police Station and lodged a complaint against him (accused). She said the accused kept her sister in the house; there were constant quarrels and trouble; he had immoral relations with her sister. Martin's wife asked him (witness) to assist her in the case as she had no money. The case was ultimately conducted by the police, but as two witnesses were not to be found it was dropped. Mrs. Martin then brought a case for maintenance against her husband in the Magistrate's Court on 1st June 1916. A separate maintenance of Rs. 20 was given. Witness did not charge her any fees as she was not in a position to pay. In October 1917 accused started a prosecution against one Rodricks regarding the drawing of a first prize in a Goa lottery. The accused was prosecuted by one Askaran at Erandol on account of his having sold Askaran some bogus lottery tickets. Witness represented Askaran in the enquiry. Accused submitted to the order for maintenance as he did not want them to go into his relations with his wife's sister. On October 14, 1915, witness sent a letter to the accused in regard to a savage attack made by him on his wife. Witness and Mr. De Quadros, the accused's pleader, tried to bring about an amicable settlement by an arbitration. The arbitrator was to be the Rev. Fr. Coutinho. The letter containing the defamation was shown him by Mrs. Martin. On reading the letter witness at once took advice and asked Messrs. Mirza and Mirza to write a letter in reply. The first letter was seen by him on the 10th of December. It was not true that he remained closetted with Mrs. Martin for three hours. She had never once visited him in the evening in his office. It was an absolute lie. She never remained closetted with him in his office, since there is no room for that. There were two rooms in his office, and there was a verandah running on the west of it. His office was visited at all hours of the day.

"NO CONSPIRACY WITH MRS. MARTIN."

It was not true that he entered into a conspiracy with Mrs. Martin. He first saw her in October 1915. It was not true that he openly threatened that he would drive Martin into misery and harass him. He had no relations with Mrs. Martin on diverse occasions. It was not true that witness brought her first to Bombay. It was not true that he used to go to Goa with one Mr. Spencer on "boozing visits." It was not true that Mrs. Martin went and lived with him for eight days and danced to him. Witness did not induce her to marry Martin but the accused married her with his eyes open. It was not true that he used to make Mrs. Martin and her sister dance in his office for there were always many people in his office. He told Mrs. Martin that if the shop was hers, she was entitled to her property. There was no truth in the imputations made against witness. When witness was in the High Court one Mr. Andrades came to him and said that he had got certain affidavits with him, and witness told him that the suit must proceed. Accused's suit in the High Court was dismissed as he was unable to deposit costs. At that time accused was trying to cash a lottery ticket for Rs. 30,000. At the time witness was supposed to have committed adultery with Mrs. Martin she was ill in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The effect of the allegations was that he had been harmed in his profession. His reputation had been lowered by the letter. He had been advised that he could file a suit for damages to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

The case was then adjourned to 31st July.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 25th July, 1918

KIKABHAI BUILDING AND ITS MORAL.

As our readers will have observed from the report which appeared in our columns yesterday, two persons were convicted on the previous day by the Second Presidency Magistrate in connection with the scandalous state of affairs existing in Sankli Street on the plot of land where the notorious Kikabhai Building is situate. In the first case Mr. Husseinbhoy Alibhoy, the owner of a plot at the rear of Kikabhai Building, was prosecuted for not filling in a depression—a euphemistic term for an enormous trench-like hollow filled in the rains with stagnant water—and fined Rs. 25. In the second, the charge was against Mr. Kikabhai Govindji Mistri, the present owner of Kikabhai Building, who was convicted of failing to comply with a requisition of the Municipality to clean and repair a pipe connection and fined Rs. 30.

We are glad to see that the Municipal Executive have bestirred themselves in this matter, but these prosecutions only touch very slightly a scandal of a most grave character. We published yesterday the report written by Dr. D'Avoine, whose authority all will respect, on the conditions prevailing on the area of land covered by Kikabhai and other buildings. It is impossible to read that report without a feeling of alarm that such an appalling state of affairs, so deleterious to public health, should be possible in the City of Bombay and feelings of disgust and indignation that the elected representatives of the ward, to whom this should be a matter of close concern, should have regarded it in the first instance with indifference, and afterwards attempted contumaciously to deny its existence. It is gratifying to know that the Municipal authorities concerned are now giving a lively attention to this matter. But one or two prosecutions of the kind reported, we must repeat, is not enough. A few days ago a representative of this journal accompanied the President and two other members of the Corporation on an inspection of Kikabhai Building and the surrounding area, when matters came to light, which reveal that, in spite of all the elaborate safeguards provided by Municipal Laws for the protection of public health in the matter of the erection of residential buildings and in other directions, it is possible for the requirements of these laws to be openly defied and for the most disgusting conditions to prevail in the midst of brand new dwelling places. The question naturally arises: How is such a state of things possible in this one instance and in how many other instances does it prevail? A partial answer to the first part of the question is: Because the public representatives are wanting in their duty. If Messrs. Barodawala and Dhondy took the trouble occasionally to look round the ward, whose interests are committed to their care, and see what is going on and followed that up by bringing cases of neglect and defiance of the law to proper notice, landlords, builders and contractors would be more careful and the interests of the public would be better protected. But apart from that, it is clear that there must be something very rotten in the state of the Municipal Executive, when the revelation of an utterly scandalous instance of this kind is dependent on a casual complaint made to a newspaper by a suffering tenant.

As to the second part of our question, we know that Kikabhai Building is not the only instance of unchecked defiance of the laws of the Municipality and the obvious requirements of the public health. The matter requires the most rigorous investigation and that urgently. We believe that some of the buildings on the area, with which we have been dealing, if not all of them, openly defy the requirements of the Municipal bye-laws. This sort of thing must be stopped and the bye-laws for the protection of the people made even more strict. We trust that, now the scandal has been exposed, the Corporation will take the matter up in earnest and appoint a Committee to go into the whole matter. We cannot but think that, with the exception of Messrs. Barodawala and S. C. Dhondy, those members and officers of the Corporation who have inspected the place since our first article on the subject of Kikabhai Building appeared, will agree that this instance in itself is sufficient to justify the initiation of such an investigation. But, should there be any doubt on the point, we shall be prepared to give further examples of neglect by the subordinate staff, under whose supervision such matters come, and by the Councillors who in their turn ought to supervise the operations of the Executive for the protection of the inhabitants of the particular wards they represent.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In a letter to the "Times," a summary of which was cabled on Tuesday by Reuter, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu declared that the economic development of India was more important than the alteration of the machinery of Government. No discussion is more futile than that which seeks to determine whether the economic development of a struggling country like India should precede its political growth or *vice versa*. For, it should be obvious that if a country is to make progress along right lines the development in these two directions must proceed simultaneously. Nations, like individuals, cannot do without bread and nations, like individuals, cannot live by bread alone. It is true, however, that, in the words of the late Mr. Ranade, which cannot be too often repeated, "the political domination of one country by another attracts far more attention than the more formidable though unfelt domination, which the capital enterprise and skill of one country exercise over the trade and manufactures of another," though "this latter domination has an insidious influence which paralyses the springs of all the various activities which together make up the life of a nation."

Apart from the fact that Lord Montagu succumbed to the temptation of indulging in a half-truth, he was on sure ground when he emphasised that "economic and mechanical development in India is badly needed." His reference to the wastage of the power of the great rivers merely illustrates the extent of the failure of the bureaucratic administration to secure the economic development of the country. "The Government of India," as he said, "does not give nearly enough encouragement to agriculture and the lack of economic development is due to the Government of India's lack of interest and energy and antiquated restrictions on private efforts. Lord Montagu was, however, inclined to be apologetic. "But it is hardly fair," he added, "to blame the Government of India, nearly all of whose energies and time are occupied in the colossal work of administration," and he advocated the establishment of a separate machinery, in touch with new American and European engineering and economic progress, which will be charged with the function of stimulating and assisting the industrial development of the country. While he is conscious of the present deplorable state of things, it is obvious that the root cause of the trouble has eluded him. The reason why the Government of India, as he himself said, does not give nearly enough encouragement to agriculture and to economic development is not that "all its energies and time are occupied in the colossal work of administration," but the fact that it is neither responsible nor responsive to the people and, therefore, unlike all modern civilised States, not properly solicitous of their real interests. Besides, to maintain that any Government can be too occupied in the work of administration to devote its attention to the first duty of securing the material prosperity of the people under its charge, is a sufficient condemnation of the claim of that Government to meet the requirements of modern times. Apart from all this, the dominant reason for the present economic poverty of the country is the continued subjection of its interests to those of European capitalists who have naturally found this land of immense potential resources, a happy hunting ground for exploitation.

The Indian people can never hope to rise above the level of being what they are, to all intents and purposes, according to the admission of Mr. Austen Chamberlain, mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, unless and until they have complete control over the resources of their country and are unfettered in their power to exploit these resources in the sole interest, primarily of themselves, and consequently, of the Empire and the world at large. For humanity can profit nothing but will lose much, if a small section of a dominant race are enriched on the poverty of the millions of a vast country like India. India, therefore, has every reason to ask to be saved from such friends as Lord Montagu, who urge that her economic development is more important than the alteration of the machinery of Government. Whatever economic development is secured without the alteration of the machinery of Government is likely to benefit her benevolent foreign exploiters than her own people. True economic salvation lies in political freedom.

Notes of the Day.

The Allied Navies.

The King's visit to "an important naval depôt," a description of which is cabled today by Reuter, was not merely a formal one. It pre-eminently brought into relief alike the might of the British Navy, which has been the most potent of the Allies' weapons against the world's foe, and the harmony of action that exists between the two great English-speaking democracies. An idea of "the biggest and most powerful naval force ever assembled," of which the American squadron formed not the least significant part, as Reuter's correspondent says, may be gathered from the fact that these warships placed end to end, would stretch in continuous line exceeding twenty-two miles.

Trouble in Tibet.

The Lhasa Tibetans are in revolt against their Chinese suzerain and a recent telegram informed us of the armistice which the Chinese were compelled to enter into with their revolted subjects. The proximate cause of the trouble seems to have arisen in a family dispute in the state of Derge; but the more potent, if more remote, causes, are connected with the time-spirit of freedom and self-determination. The reports from Far Eastern papers testify to the unfortunate ineptness of the Chinese in managing the situation which seems to have been grossly mishandled. The Tibetans have succeeded in procuring large quantities of ammunition from Russia, principally through Chinese merchants and thieving soldiers. "A good deal of ammunition finds its way into the hands of the Tibetans by this means, to be used later on against the Chinese themselves. The abuse is widespread towards the Szecuan Marches and is common to both officers and men." The latest news of the situation at Batang was that a delegation was sent to negotiate with the Lhasa Tibetans who had declined to treat with it, demanding that the Chinese general commanding the Forces at Batung should personally present himself to discuss affairs with them. Matters were brought to a pass when the Chinese deemed it expedient to despatch their general to the mission and good hopes were entertained of the success of the negotiations with the Lhasa Tibetans. This harmonises with the recent telegraphic intelligence and, at any rate for the present, the turmoil, which is not quite near our northern frontier, has subsided.

The Deputations.

Mrs. Despard, the famous suffragette and worker among the poor—Lord French's sister—has written to Mrs. Annie Beasant:—

"We have had, as you know, a great disappointment. The day I received your letter, I saw our (W.F.L.) Sec. Miss Underwood. With the object of seeing the Indian Home Rule delegates on their arrival and arranging a meeting at Caxton Hall, to which the leading women, English, Irish, Colonial and Indian, would be invited, in order to welcome them and receive their message.

We put ourselves into communication with Mr. Scurr of the British Home Rule for India League, only to find that the delegates had been put back.

I cannot express in a letter what we feel about it; nor can I put into words our gratitude to you, or our sympathy with you in your work and your struggle. If I can, in any way, help, please let me know."

"This noble Irishwoman naturally feels for India," comments "New India", "since both countries suffer from an unimaginative rule."

A Mean Conspiracy.

To which we may add that Mrs. Despard's letter affords a clue to the new spirit of genuine sympathy with India's demand for Home Rule which now pervades the British democracy as a whole. It is this spirit which it is the intention of reactionaries and of the votaries of vested interest to damp, thwart and mislead as far as lies in their power. A necessary part of the propaganda, of course, is to isolate the friends of India in England from counsel and co-operation from this country. The time, however, is coming when this mean conspiracy will be given its quietus. The people of Great Britain can no more be kept in eternal darkness as to the real character of bureaucratic administration in India, than Indians themselves can be held in everlasting bondage.

"Coming Dawn" or Gathering Storm?

Thus the "West Coast Reformer":

"There is no freedom of the Press so long as there is a Press Act of the 1910 model, however sympathetically and wisely it may be administered, because its existence has a demoralising effect on the Press and the administrators alike. But the misuse of so benevolent an institution as the Post Office, for restricting the circulation of newspapers which are disliked by a Government, cannot meet with approval in any reasonable quarters. The Burma Government has directed the Post Office to detain copies of two Madras papers and one of these papers has since been similarly treated in Ceylon and the Punjab also. The Post Office is thus misused because the provincial Governments which take this step are unable to apply the security provisions of the Press Act to the papers published in another province. The Post Office being an Imperial Service ought not to be liable to such interference from a Provincial administration, and such interference is, moreover, a violation of the dignity and responsibility of the province in which the paper is published. These aspects of the question will obtain importance when provincial autonomy is established, though, no doubt, the Press Act and similar Acts will then be administered solely by the Indian Government. But is it not desirable to forget if not to destroy these irritating relics of autocracy in view of the coming dawn?"

The Indian Industrial Conference.

Owing to the express desire of some of the leading merchants, the office of the Indian Industrial Conference was removed from Amraoti to Bombay and none would regret the change, so far as it goes. We regret to note, however, that its repeated efforts to raise funds during the year have met with extremely meagre and disappointing response. The Indian Industrial Conference has a record of brilliant work behind it and it is a very useful and extremely necessary institution, specially at present. It proposes to widen its sphere of work. It wants also to take up a few important questions for a thorough discussion leading to some practical action. That will appeal to Bombay most and we hope that the Industrial Conference will see its way to start a school of minor and, if possible, major industries.

Need of Financial Help.

Among the questions the Conference wants to tackle are:—A detailed survey of the existing Industrial situation; affording facilities for foreign training; establishment of a State-aided Technological College; provision of better credit facilities for poeple desirous of starting minor industries; organisation of Indian industries to suit post-war conditions; establishment of a bureau for the study of foreign and Indian markets; free supply of schemes, estimates and specifications for the starting of important industries; starting of a few useful industries on an experimental basis; translation of Conference literature into different vernaculars; and establishment of laboratories for experimental and research work. Everything, however, will depend upon the sinews of war supplied to the institution, founded by the Hon. Mr. R. B. Mudholkar. It has been also happy in its selection of Assistant Secretaries. The first Assistant Secretary The first Assistant Secretary was the Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and he has been replaced by Mr. M. B. Sant. The Conference possesses an excellent collection of useful literature, official and other, on industries. We urge upon Bombay citizens to make use of the institution and materially aid it.

Education in U. P.

The Registrar of the Allahabad University seems to have informed the constituent Colleges that they should in no case admit more than 60 in a class and that it would be better if they admit only 45. It would be still better, we think, if they admit none at all. Rather than such ingenious attempts to curtail higher education by indirect measures it is decidedly better to go straight at it as did the Maharajah of Kolhapur. The fad of the seminar system seems to have gone to ridiculous lengths in the U. P. The Principal of the Muir Central College writes that a class is divided into groups of five or six each, for the purposes of the seminar system. They meet and discuss the title for an essay. If Government had adequate arrangements for the proper accommodation of all Matriculates side by side with the limit put upon the number in a class, we would have welcomed the seminar system, though not on the absurd lines worked on in the U. P. Seminar or no Seminar, the first duty is to provide collegiate institution. Besides, these pastimes are too costly for a poor country like India.

Some Good Points.

It would be a mistake to suppose that the U. P. has nothing to teach us. In the U. P. the vernacular has been adapted as the medium of instruction in all classes up to and including the eighth. We still insist upon the medium of English in the higher standards. The U. P. Registrar rightly observes that the spread and efficiency of education depends upon expenditure, and Government realising this fact have been extremely liberal in the matter of recurring and non-recurring grants, whereas we in Bombay have withheld our hand. To advise Government on educational matters, a Board of Education has been established in the U. P. Such a thing would be quite undreamt of in Bombay. Consult non-officials and constitute a Board of Education! Tell it not in Gath! There are Inspectors of Sanskrit Pathasalas and Arabic Madrassas in the U. P., a species not to be found in Bombay. In several colleges regular medical inspection has been introduced. We are waiting for it in backward Bombay. The University Law College teaches students for the University Law examination of the High Court. There are four Law classes in the U. P. We pack 800 law students in one Government Law School and are extremely jealous of any private efforts to dispense legal education. Out of 26, 19 students passed in the M.B.B.S. Here, a 20 per cent. result would be hailed as golden. There are nearly 50 per cent. trained teachers in High Schools in the U. P. Bombay is content with 8 per cent.

Secondary Teachers' College.

Talking of trained teachers, we are reminded of the fact that the Local Teachers' College is still without a permanent Principal. We hope Government will appoint one who is thoroughly conversant with the work to be done and that they will see to it that he possesses a high pedagogic degree. The Hon. Mr. Covernton refers to the fact that neither Mr. Fraser nor the Vice-Principal had any practice in training men and that it took them some time to learn their business. We should like to impress upon Government the extreme unwisdom of handing over the college to any one who has to learn his business. If they cannot get a suitable man just now, there is no hurry about it. Mr. Anklesaria, who is conducting the college now, is reported to be doing good work and he may be given a chance to prove his capacity. After the publication of the Montagu Report, there should be no room for the colour bar, at least in the Educational Service.

Official and Personal.

Next Sunday being the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of hostilities between England and the Central Powers, the King has expressed his wish that it shall be used as a day of special intercession.

Mr. P. I. Painter, M.A., I.C.S., is appointed Professor of English, Madras Presidency College, in succession to Mr. Mark Hunter, who is now Director of Education, Burma.

A ZEALOUS HOME RULER.

The Managing Committee of the Home Rule League, Bombay, passed a resolution at a meeting held on Tuesday last to the effect that they "have learnt with deep regret of the death of Mr. Narrendas Lakhmidas Bhimji one of the earliest and staunchest supporters of this branch who rendered valuable services by using his great influence with the Cloth Merchants of Bombay in popularising the cause of the League. The Managing Committee feel that in him they have lost one of their most zealous workers and desire to convey to the family of their deceased co-worker, their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their ssad bereavement.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that operations by General Marshall on the Euphrates during March, and in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk, during April, resulted in 10,000 Turks being made casualties, including 7,500 prisoners, also in the capture of thirty guns and much other war material.

FOR LARGER MILITARY MOBILIZATION.

MR. BAKER'S PROPOSALS IN CONGRESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

WASHINGTON.—When the Congress reassembles, Mr. Baker will submit proposals to modify the draft ages and for somewhat larger military mobilization.

AMERICAN NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

Mr. Daniel announces that the Navy personnel now numbers 503,792 officers and men.

GERMANY'S SAVAGE ORDER.

"ALLIES WILL NOT RECOVER DEAD AND WOUNDED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

"The Times" correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—A captured German Army Order states that the Allies will not be allowed in future to recover their dead and wounded. The former are needed for identification of units and the latter would only help to maintain Allied fighting strength. If Red Cross stretcher parties disregard a warning shot they will be shot down. The order has already been acted upon.

ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT.

ENEMY LOSSES PAST 180,000.

ALLIES REGAIN LOST GROUND.

On Tuesday morning the French opened their new attack north-west of Montdidier and within an hour had captured some villages and their advance reached a depth of two miles. The enemy is fighting desperately to escape Marshal Foch's pressure, and to prevent the Allies from capturing strategic points like Soissoons and Fere-en-Tardenois.

The French and the Americans continue to progress between Ourcq and the Marne. The Americans have captured Buzancy. The French have regained all the ground lost in the region of Grizolles and have crossed the Marne west of Renil beating off heavy enemy counter-attacks.

On the new British Front astride the Ardre in Montague-de-Rheims some of the hardest fighting on the whole battlefields is now raging. They have been opposed by four German divisions, and are on a new and difficult ground.

Between the Marne and the Aisne fighting has been very persistent almost on the whole front. The British have captured the village of Vrigny. The Allies have advanced two miles in the region of Chartives and Mont St. Pere.

Careful estimate reckons total German casualties in killed, wounded and prisoner, at 180,000.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at 10-30 on Tuesday evening, says: German resistance to-day has been very stubborn. Fighting was persistent on almost the whole front, between the Marne and the Aisne, and between the Marne and Vrigny, which village with woods to eastward was captured by the British. Two British divisions in the Ardre sector have been engaged in a desperate offensive battle for four days. In consequence of advances scored by the Allies in heavy attacks, the line to-night runs roughly along the railway from Nanteuil to Chateau-Thierry.

German artillery fire has been very severe on both sides of the Ourcq. Their front is stuffed with machine-gun nests. There was fierce fighting between the Americans and the Germans on crests north of the Marne. Speaking generally, the French and American bridgeheads, north of the river, were steadily enlarged during the day.

We advanced two miles in the region of Charteves and Mont St. Pere, capturing a number of fortified farms. Fires were visible during the night at several points behind the enemy's front, due to the Germans burning stores or to depots being set on fire by our guns. It is known that the enemy has engaged sixty or seventy divisions since the 15th July. A careful estimate reckons the total German casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners at 180,000

NEW ATTACK N. W. OF MONTEDIDIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 12 noon, July 24.

The French opened their new attack north-west of Montdidier and advanced one mile on a front of four miles, capturing three villages. It is not yet certain whether this represents the total length of the front of the attack. The attack was made at 8-15 this morning and within an hour the French had captured the villages.

Between the Aisne and Ourcq, there is very little change except the French captured Ouchy-le-Chateau. The enemy here are apparently bringing up guns and stiffening the resistance.

AMERICANS OCCUPY BUZANCY.

The Americans have occupied Buzancy, another half a hile nearer the Soissons-Chateau Thierry high road. Between Ourcq and the Marne the French and the Americans continue to progress. The French have regained all the ground lost on the 22nd in the region of Grizolles. The Americans have captured Jaulgonne on the Marne and are continuing the advance. Hitherto they have taken 300 prisoners. Farther east the Germans well supported by artillery and machineguns are stubornly opposing the French attempts cross the Marne. The French yesterday afternoon stormed the heights north of Courcelles. They are also holding the bend in the neighbourhood of Chassons as far as Treloup which the Germans hold. The French crossed the Marne west of Reuil and beat off heavy enemy counter-attacks. It is not anticipated that the Allied advance will now be so rapid as the Germans have had plenty of time to bring up the reserves and appear disposed to fight to the utmost.

EVERYTHING MOVING FORWARD.

SMILE OF VICTORY ON ALL FACES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, says:—There has been no slackening to-day in the triangle of the battle, the base of which stretches from Soissons to Rheims. The Germans are fighting desperately to escape Marshal Foch's pressure, and prevent the Allies from capturing strategical points like Soissons and Fere-en-Tardenois. In the southernmost angle, where the French and the Americans are closing in fighting is confused, irregular and increasing. But on the enemy's part it is a succession of rearguard actions fought by groups of men, having only natural cover, helped by an occasional shellhole, for heavy guns are not used much from sheer ignorance of a rapidly shifting line. The Americans are using almost wholly rifles and automatics which are most effective. It must not be imagined that the enemy is attempting to prolong the stay in the pocket. He is continuing to make the best speed possible from it. He is a good deal further out of it than is imagined, and his resistance is limited to sheer demands of safety.

Weather to-day has been the most disagreeable for weeks, but the scene is cheerful in comparison to a few weeks ago when trenches were being hurriedly dug to arrest the German advance. Now, where the enemy snipers once held the river, great guns are crossing on swaying pontoons, and along the roads where there was once stagnation, everything is moving joyously forward. On all faces there is an exultant smile of victory.

ALL-ROUND FRENCH PROGRESS.

GERMAN CASUALTIES ESTIMATED AT 150,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 1-5 a.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

Reuter this evening learns that the new Frenoh attack cabled earlier resulted in clearing the woods north-east of Sauvillers-Mongival and reached the western edge of another wood 2,000 yards east of Mailly-Raineval. The advance reached the depth of two miles. The French captured the heights dominating the valley of the Avre and 1,200 prisoners and three guns were taken. The new attack is a "small show" and is not likely to extend much further.

The line between the Aisne and the Ourcq has been advanced across the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road to the western edge of Taux. This local attack was on a two mile front. Heavy fighting between Ourcq and the Marne immediately south of Ourcq resulted in the French reaching the road in several places from Coincy to Armentieres. which is a village south-east of Oulchy-le-Chateau.

Along the Marne, the enemy destroyed some French bridges across the river at Vincelles. The British supported by the French tanks, captured Marfaux and took 100 prisoners.

It is estimated that the German casualties since last advance exceed 150,000.

BRITISH ENCOUNTER FOUR GERMAN DIVISIONS.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN MONTAGNE-DE-REIMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 24.

Reuter's special correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring at eight this morning says:—Some of the hardest fighting on the whole battle-fields is now raging on the new British front astride the Ardre in Montagne-de-Reims. The British arrived at the point of concentration south of the Marne on the 17th and attacked on the morning of the 20th on a five mile front between the southern edge of the Courton wood and the village of Ste. Euphraise. They were opposed by four German divisions, 86th, 103rd, 123rd and 22nd, which had been engaged since the 15th and which had suffered most heavily in an attempt to pierce the Italian front with a view to reaching the Marne and turning the French position at Montagne-de-Reims. The 123rd division suffered most heavily and were replaced by the 50th which had orders to hold on at all costs.

THE HIGHLANDERS' CHARGE.

The Highlanders, attacking south of the Ardre against the Courton Wood, fought their way two miles across the wood and established themselves on the western border. We reoccupied on the 21st Marfaux taking Ste. Euphraise and Bouilly. Yesterday we re-attacked south of the Ardre, the Highlanders taking prisoner 200 Germans.

On the night of the 21st and the 22nd our positions were most heavily bombarded. We renewed our attack and advanced our line in spite of the enemy fighting with desperate tenacity. We are now on a new and difficult ground.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON NEW BRITISH FRONT.

TWENTY-THREE ENEMY AEROPLANES FALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-0 p.m., July 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 24.

A British communiqué says there was increased artillery fire in the neighbourhoods of Villers Bretonneux, Hinges and elsewhere. The weather improved yesterday and several long-distance reconnaissances were carried out.

Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on the railway stations at Cambrai, Bray and Lille, on the ammunition dumps near Armentieres and Bapaume and on billets along the whole front. Twenty-three hostile machines were brought down and three driven down out of control. Three balloons were also shot down in flames. Ten British aeroplanes are missing. The rain prevented night flying.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE.

ON BOTH BANKS OF OURCQ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 3 a.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 24.

A French communiqué says: Our attacks on both banks of the Ourcq had satisfactory results notwithstanding the stubborn resistance of the enemy who brought up fresh reserves. North of the river we captured and passed Plessier-Huleu, reached the western outskirts of Dulchy-la-Ville and captured the village of Montgru. The French and Americans south of the Ourcq crossed Chateau-Thierry road and advanced the line over one kilometre.

Eastwards of the village of Recourt the greater part of Chatelet wood is in our hands.

On the right of the Marne we progressed afresh north of Mont St. Pere and Charteyes which is ours. We extended our bridgehead at Jaulgonne.

Between the Marne and Rheims fighting was furious. The French and British between Ardre and Venigny attacking strong positions advanced over one kilometre and inflicted heavy losses. The British captured three hundred prisoners and five guns.

Local operation north of Montdidier whereby this morning we captured Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers gave us fifteen hundred prisoners including thirty officers.

ARTILLERY FIRE ON ENTIRE BATTLE FRONT.

THREE VILLAGES AND 350 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23, 4-55 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 24.

A French communiqué says there was only artillery fire during the night on the entire battle front. North of Montdidier a boldly conducted local operation enabled us to occupy the villages of Mailly-Rainevat, Sauvillers and Aubvillers. We have taken 350 prisoners hiterto.

BRITISH ADVANCE S. OF HEBUTERNE.

MANY SUCCESSFUL RAIDS CARRIED OUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23, 1-25 p.m.
Recd. 12 noon, July 24.

A British communiqué says we advanced our line slightly yesterday southward of Merris and Metren and southward of Hebuterne. We improved our positions during the night in the Hamel sector. We made successful raids in the neighbourhoods of Ablainzeville, Ayette, Oppy, Avios and Lens and took several prisoners and machineguns. A patrol in an encounter at Merris captured prisoners and killed fifty Germans. There was considerable hostile gas shelling at Villers Bretonneux and reciprocal artillery fire in the Dickebusch sector.

BRITISH AEROPLANES SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS.

ENEMY AERODROMES ON FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23, 11-30 p.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

The Air Ministry states that our aeroplanes on the afternoon of the 22nd hit the main station at Offenburg. Bursts were seen on the sidings. One hostile machine was destroyed. All of ours returned.

We repeatedly attacked the aerodromes on the night of the 22nd with good results. Fires and explosions were observed. The machines bombed and machine-gunned their targets.

GERMAN BOAST OF WITHDRAWING DEFENCES "UNDISTURBED,"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 22, 12-30 a.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

A wireless German official message says:—We withdrew undisturbed our defences

(Continued on page 8.)

ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

FRANCO-ITALIAN PROGRESS CONTINUES.

ITALIANS CROSS THE DEVOLI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 12 noon, July 24.

A telegram from Salonika dated the 19th says the Franco-Italian advance in Albania continues. The Italians have crossed the Devoli north of Berat while the French on the right are clearing the Gora, one of the highest mountains between the Devoli and the Skumbi rivers, threatening the high road between Struga, north-west of Ochrida which is occupied by the Bulgarians, and Elbassan.

ITALIAN CAPTURES ON CORNODICAVINTO.

A HEIGHT NORTH OF BERAT CAPTURED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 24.

An Italian communiqué says we captured a mountain gun and six machine-guns with a large quantity of ammunition on the Cornodicavinto on the 19th. We also recovered much bridging material abandoned by the enemy on the lower Piave.

We captured a height northward of Berat in Albania. Further eastward the French occupied heights on the left bank of Holta.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM POSITIONS SOUTH OF HOLTA

AFTER A SERIES OF DESPERATE STRUGGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-40 p.m., July 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 24.

A French Eastern communiqué says in Albania after a series of desperate struggles which sometimes led to hand-to-hand fighting, we drove the Austrians from all the positions south of the Holta river. We have captured during the past two days 600 prisoners and 12 machine-guns.

300,000 AMERICANS CROSSING ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

BESIDES SUFFICIENT SUPPLIES OF WAR MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 12 noon, July 24.

In the House of Commons Sir Chiozza Money stated that 300,000 American troops were now crossing the Atlantic monthly of whom two-thirds were carried in British ships. Sufficient supplies and war material for the Allies were also being carried. (Cheers.)

AMERICA'S EFFORTS FOR SHIPMENT OF FOOD STUFFS.

MR. HOOVER ON ENEMY FOOD CRISIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 12 noon, July 24.

The American Food Controller, Mr. Hoover, speaking at Mansion House, said that owing to America's efforts there would be no need to restrict the shipments of bread stuffs to Europe during the forthcoming year. America could furnish in pork alone the whole needs of the Allies as regards meats. (Cheers).

Indeed the period of anxieties of the Allies in connection with essential foods was now past. (Cheers). Mr. Hoover contrasted the food situation of the Allies with that of the enemy within whose lines the dominating fact was hunger. The Austrians and the Germans were daily seizing already short food supplies of peoples whom they had crushed and whose loss in lives through malnutrition and starvation before the next harvest would be far larger than the casualties on the West Front. The Allies would make every sacrifice short of their own defeat and final extinction of the lamp of civilisation to maintain alive at least the people of Belgium and North France.

VIEWS OVER AVRE VALLEY RETAKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wiring at 2 yesterday afternoon says: Last night the wind and rainstorms greatly hampered activity on the main battlefield. This morning it rained steadily, the violent gale rendering impossible the work of aviators and reducing the effectiveness of bombardment.

The operation between Montdidier and Moreuil is interesting because it gives us back the views over the Avre valley which were lost early in April. Mailly-Raineval, Sauvillers and Aubvillers lie under the crests of the hills dominating the river valley. Their capture means that we have occupied the intervening hills and effected important improvement in the line along the Avre.

KING'S REVIEW OF FLEET.

A FORMIDABLE PAGEANT.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY ON FLAGSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 24.

The King is visiting an important naval depot where he has inspected the biggest and most powerful naval force ever assembled. An idea of its formidableness may be gathered by the fact that these warships placed end to end would stretch in continuous line exceeding twenty-two miles. American vessels figured in the pageant. Vice-Admiral Beatty welcomed his Majesty, who subsequently went on board a destroyer and passed along the lines of vessels amid loud cheers.

His Majesty proceeded to the quarterdeck of the flagship for an unparalleled historical ceremony, namely a war time investiture afloat. His Majesty decorated the Officers and men of the American and British navies for gallant exploits.

The King accompanied by Vice-Admiral Beatty embarked on a barge and visited the American flagship where he was enthusiastically received. A close inspection included a visit to the enginercom where his Majesty took a shovel and helped coal the fires.

The King learned that the American squadron has become an integral part of the British fleet for the duration of the war. In naval matters like signalling where uniformity is imperative, the Americans have successfully unlearnt what they knew and adopted British methods.

The King acknowledged the valuable American naval assistance. The King concluded the day by dining on the British Flag ship.

"FOR A GREAT UNITED RUSSIA."

AGREEMENT OF ENTENTE POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 2 a.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

A Russian wireless communiqué gives the text of the agreement between Great Britain, the United States, France and the Murman Regional Council providing for coordinated action for the defence of the Murman region against the German coalition powers.

The agreement describes the region as the former Alexandrovsk district of the province of Archangelsk. It provides that the Entente shall equip and instruct the Russian armed forces of Murmansk which, it is stipulated, shall be under the Russian command. The Entente undertake not to interfere in the Murman internal affairs and the Regional Council undertakes the most energetic precautions against espionage. The Entente undertake to secure food and staple requirements for the Murman population and also necessary technical equipment and financial assistance for the Murman authorities.

The agreement is binding until normal relations between the Russian Central authority of the one part and the Murmansk Council and the Entente of the other are re-established.

The Entente disclaim the idea of conquering any part of the Murmansk and jointly with the Murmansk Council, they declare that the only object of the agreement is to guard the Murman integrity for a great united Russia.

PORTUGAL'S LOYALTY TO ALLIES' CAUSE.

PRESIDENT ON PROOFS OF CONFIDENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 24.

Reuter learns that Senhor Sidonio Pais, President of the Portuguese Republic, speaking at the opening of the Portuguese Parliament, emphasised Portugal's loyalty to the Allies' cause. He also referred to the many proofs of confidence from the allied governments, particularly the British notification of the intention to raise the British representation in Lisbon to the rank of an embassy.

MILITARY CROSSES TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

FOR EXCEPTIONAL SKILL AND BRAVERY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 21.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 24.

The "Gazette" announces that the Military Crosses have been awarded to the following officers of the Indian Army:—

Captain L. M. Handley.—During an action he recovered and carried to the rear a mortally wounded non-commissioned officer and later displayed exceptional coolness and skill while withdrawing the troops before superior enemy infantry:—

Lieut. H. N. Irwin.—During a raid he laid his men with great dash and intrepidity and bombed along the enemy's support trench personally capturing two Germans.

JAULGONNE TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 5-30 a.m.
Recd. 7-45 p.m., July 24.

An American communiqué says: South of the Ourcq we continued to press the retreating enemy. We took possession of Jaulgonne and woods westward of it.

INDIA'S ROLE IN EMPIRE.

SIR S. P. SINHA ON NEED OF TRUST.

WARNING AGAINST ATTACKS ON INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 24.

Mr. Ameer Ali presided at a luncheon given by the Indian residents in London to-day to the Indian representatives to the Imperial Conference and the War Cabinet. Mr. Montagu, Lord Islington, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Ward and Mr. Massey were present.

Mr. Ameer Ali welcoming the Indian representatives, said that the presence of Mr. Montagu and others who had held office in India was a token of goodwill towards India. The war had sown the solidarity of Empire and the Hindus and the Mohammedans alike had proved their devotion to their Sovereign. He hoped that the future place of India would be that of a comrade marching side by side with the rest of the Empire. India's war work had aroused the desire to justify the position she had gained. With patience and tolerance, the policy of the Reforms report held out best promise of political advancement.

Sir S. P. Sinha gave the details of what he described as the phenomenal increase in output and manpower from India. Brilliant as was its record they were confident that if India had been industrially advanced and self-contained country on a par with the other great wealth producing countries, she would have been the chief emporium of military stores and ammunition and ordnance, sufficient not only for her own requirements but for export to the Far East and the Dominions.

WHAT COULD HAVE BEEN DONE.

The real secret of India's attitude to the war was firstly that she inherited civilisation, which had always set right above might and secondly that she fully realised that her long connection with Britain cou'd be made and was going to be made compatible with self-respect of her people. Why had her weight on the scale not been heavier and more decisive? Because her resources were still undeveloped and because the policy of trust and far-seeing statesmanship which might have given her a powerful national army had not yet been consistently pursued.

The war had thus revealed most convincingly the necessity for a radical change in the constitution and policy of the Government of India and in Britain's relations to India. Industrial and economic development, improvement of the army and granting commissions to Indians were all integral features of the Report and it was therefore the plain bounden duty of all responsible British statesmen to lend their weight and influence to help the reforms to materialise with as little delay as possible.

Having regard to the ends in view he thought it would be difficult to present a more cautious and yet more liberal scheme than this. Sir S. P. Sinha respectfully but emphatically protested against the use of intemperate language. The attacks on Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford set a pernicious example to the Indian papers.

SIR SATYENDRA'S WARNING.

Sir S. P. Sinha uttered a grave warning against the description of the masses in India as a vast block of uncivilised peoples. He still more deprecated the ill-natured attacks upon the so-called political section of the Brahmanical caste. Ill-mannered and ill-informed attacks upon the whole class held in respect and even reverence by the large masses of people would inevitably provoke reprisals seriously hampering efforts for political or social reform.

Sir S. P. Sinha assured Mr. Montagu that Indians had no misgivings and did not falter in their trust in him and the great cause he had made his own. He had their sincerest gratitude and warmest approbation for his courage, devotion and statesmanship which would place his name on the list of British statesmen who in serving their own country had also served the cause of justice and humanity in the world. (Applause.).

BRILLIANT AERIAL EXPLOITS

37 ENEMY MACHINES DISABLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24, 5-40 a.m.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

A French communiqué says:—Our aviators were very active on the 22nd July. The French and British pilots felled and disabled 37 enemy machines in numerous air-fights, of which the British felled 14. In bombing operations, 33½ tons were dropped in daytime on enemy aerodromes and stations. Thirteen hundred kilograms were dropped during a night raid on the station of Maisonbleue, causing conflagration and explosions. American squadrons collaborated in operations on previous days.

INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

LORD SYDENHAM ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., July 24.

Lord Sydenham has been appointed President of the Indian Tea Association in succession to Sir Seymour King.

BILLING CASE.

REMARKABLE SCENES AT THE OLD BAILEY.

WITNESSES EJECTED.

As already reported in our columns Mr. Pemberton Billing, M.P., was on June 4 acquitted by the jury on the charge of having libelled Miss Maud Allan. The case, presided over by Mr. Justice Darling, occupied six days at the Old Bailey and was marked by extraordinary incidents from beginning to end.

In the course of the proceedings, the following passages occurred:—

Mr. Billing: Is it in order for counsel to make a statement about a thing which I have not said? He says that I accused Miss Maud Allan of being a pervert.

The Judge: Do I understand, Mr. Billing, you wish to withdraw that?

Mr. Billing: Certainly, my lord. I have never suggested that.

Subsequently, in his summing up, Mr. Justice Darling said, "That cannot be too well known, and the case stands in that position as regards Miss Maud Allan, namely, that the defendant does not allege, and if he ever had alleged, and could have been understood to be alleging, that she had been guilty of any such practices, he withdraws it, and no one is entitled henceforth to say that any such charge as that is made against her, or that she rests under any such imputation."

During five days of the trial Mr. Billing occupied a seat at the solicitor's table, from which he conducted his case. On the last day he sat in the dock, and in explanation said: "I wish no further privilege from the Bench, my lord. I have concluded my case."

A PRIVATE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Hume Williams, K.C., in his address to the jury, said the defendant had done his utmost to obscure the fact that the prosecution was a private one undertaken by Miss Allan at her own expense to clear her character. The Government had nothing to do with the prosecution. The morality or immorality of the play had little to do with the matter, and the so-called German Black-book even less.

It was alleged, said counsel, that the Black-book had been shown to a foreigner—Captain Spencer—by a German princeling. Captain Spencer had said that he knew of no copy, but Mrs. Stuart had declared that she had seen a copy at Ripley. A man like Mr. Neil Primrose, occupying a public position, was represented as having in his possession information vital to public life and public interest, and as showing it to a lady—a mere acquaintance who had no influence—as a matter of mere curiosity. It was said that he was to withdraw from public life and then expose the plot.

Defendant: He was to break away from his party and become independent.

Mr. Williams: And meantime the harm was going on. This country was in the grip of people in German pay. This gentleman had reposed in him this great secret.

Defendant: As you had also, Mr. Williams.

The Judge: If you interrupt counsel you will be removed from the dock and be kept downstairs until the case is over.

Mr. Williams: Personally, I don't mind.

The Judge: Perhaps you don't; but it is in the interests of public trial and public decency.

FAITH IN THE INCREDIBLE.

Mr. Williams: For a long time we have sat still and listened to the mud, filth, and abuse thrown at every public man in England. It is my turn now to say a few words, and I am going to. According to the defence, these two gentlemen (Mr. Primrose and Major Evelyn Rothschild) did nothing to save the honour of this country, but returned the book to a German Guardsman. These two gallant gentlemen did nothing, but they died for their country. It is a despicable assertion to make against their honour. They are dead and cannot answer for themselves. Even Mr. Billing and his witnesses might have known better than to bring an aspersion like that upon the honour of two gallant dead English gentlemen.

One of the curious incidents of the war was that the imagination of the public seemed to be inflamed to such a point as to believe almost anything. He remembered the Russian soldiers who were said to have arrived in England, and who were actually seen by many people. Things which in pre-war days were regarded as incredible were now listened to and believed

Counsel commented on the way defendant's case had been presented, and Mr. Billing rose to ask if it was right for counsel to comment upon the fact that he had conducted his own case.

The Judge: Yes, it is.

Defendant: I have broken the close corporation of the law. That is why.

Mr. Williams: Bosh!

The Judge: If you make disorderly interruptions I will tell you what will happen to you. Your last interruption was very near to the verge of a disorderly one. The moment you intervene again in what I call a disorderly manner you will go below.

Mr. Williams: Please don't send him away. I would rather have Mr. Billing interrupting at every other word.

Defendant had attempted to intimidate everybody. At any rate, he had succeeded in creating an atmosphere by his friends in the gallery, and his followers outside, calculated to intimidate the jury if he could do it. He asked the jury to stand between him and the law.

Defendant: Is it right that counsel should say that I have taken steps to intimidate the jury?

The Judge: He is alluding to the way in which you have conducted your case

Defendant: No, my lord. He alluded to my friends in the gallery.

The Judge: He alluded to them, because they behaved most outrageously in the gallery by applauding.

Defendant: I cannot help what happens in the gallery and more than you can help laughing at your own jokes.

The Judge: You say you have insulted me in the paper and in Parliament. You have insulted me to my face now. I tell you now that I do not care a bit for you or anyone like you or what you say about me.

Counsel remarked that that was part of the system adopted in the case. He himself was being interrupted almost every moment and almost every phrase he uttered in the hope that it might have some effect upon the jury. Whenever he (counsel) made any statement that might have some effect on the jury, this man got up and made some futile objection.

Almost the one person against whose character nothing has been said in this trial is Miss Maud Allan (said counsel). "In my belief Mr. Billing makes no greater error than when he thinks you can be intimidated. To you I trust this lady's reputation."

THE SUMMING UP.

The Judge, in summing up, said Mr. Billing had declared that he had been libelling people for two and a half years, but that was no reason why Miss Allan should remain silent. "These people may have treated him with absolute contempt," said his lordship. Defendant was an M.P., and was paid a salary to make laws and utter laws. One would think that people in that position should at least have a rudimentary acquaintance with those laws, but no, defendant came there and said he knew nothing of the law and did not want to know anything of it.

After telling the jury that they were absolved from considering "black books, the 47,000, the German spy system, &c.," the judge said: "A good many things have occurred in this case which have caused me, I dare say you, and all decent people extreme regret. Leading questions were put, names were shouted out by the defendant, 'Is so-and-so in it?' and the witness shouted out 'Yes.' It is impossible for a judge to stop questions being put or answers given in those circumstances, if you have two people determined to defy the law."

So these names were shouted out, continued his lordship, and they might wonder why defendant had so often asked, "Why don't these people come?" The reason was that this issue was between Miss Allan and the defendant. There was no charge before the Court about those other people, and they had no place at that hearing. Of course Mr. Asquith had not asked to be allowed to come. He was a very eminent lawyer, and the same could be said of Lord Haldane and Lord Grey.

Mr. Billing said that he had not mentioned the name of Lord Grey.

The judge replied that one of his witnesses had, and, rising from the back of the court, Captain Spencer cried out he did not.

"Remove that man from the Court," said his lordship, quietly, and this was immediately done by the attendant police officers.

ANOTHER EXPULSION.

Another interruption came after his lordship had referred to Lord Alfred Douglas as the joint author of the play with Wilde.

Lord Alfred, who was sitting on the steps at the back of the court, jumped to his feet and, waving his arms, shouted: "You have no right to say that. You have no right to say it at all, and you know very well you have not. You cannot say that I wrote this play. You are a liar! You are a damned liar, and if you say that outside I will prosecute you!"

Immediately he was seized and hustled out of court, but a storm of clapping which lasted a full minute broke out in the gallery and at the back of the court.

The judge having concluded his summing up, the jury retired. They were away an hour and 25 minutes, and on their return the foreman said their verdict was "not guilty."

Deafening cheers and shouts were raised and there was a storm of applause, accompanied by the stamping of feet. For some minutes the demonstration continued. In vain the judge tried to give an order to suppress it. Failing to make himself understood, he motioned towards the gallery with his arm.

Ushers went to obey the judge's gestures. When the noise had died down his lordship said: "Clear the court. Turn everyone out of that gallery."

A woman's voice was heard above the few cheers, which were still coming from various corners: "You tried to——"

A man broke in with a loud shout of "Hip, hip, hooray," and there were more cheers.

"Turn all those people out at the back," said the judge. There were more cheers, and the police began to turn people out of the court.

"See that all those noisy people leave the precincts of the court," said the judge, and, turning to Mr. Hume Williams, observed: "There are two other indictments. What do you propose to do?"

Mr. Hume Williams: This is a private prosecution, and I do not think it would be right to proceed with them.

THE JUDGE'S COMMENTS.

The Judge said that he desired to add word or two in regard to this case, which arose entirely from the production of the play, "Salome," which it was perfectly clear the Censor would not permit to be played in public. Somehow or another, people who could not get the leave of the Censor to produce these plays in the ordinary way, were able to produce them privately. It was perfectly clear that it was a play which ought never to be produced, either in public or in private. There has been a great deal said in the course of this case also as to the kind of dances which were permitted and the kind of costumes which were worn. He had not seen these things, but no one can pick up many of the illustrated papers without seeing actresses in almost nothing at all. In fact, what they had was worse than nothing.

To his mind the law must be altered in these two respects, and it ought to be made impossible for plays of this kind to be produced, and those who had power to prevent improper dances from being danced and such costumes as were worn now upon the stage ought to exercise their powers most stringently. It had been given in evidence by Mr. Morrison, the dramatic critic, that he had seen people of position more lightly clad than Miss Maud Allan herself when she danced this Salome dance. It was a perfect scandal that it should be possible for people to do such things upon the stage. The authorities could, if they would, exercise their power to prevent it. If they could not, in a very short time women would have their influence upon legislation, and then, he hoped, they would make it their business to see that much more purity was introduced in public representations than was the case at present. He hoped this verdict might help to bring about some reform.

SCENE OUTSIDE.

Mr. Billing several times attempted to address the judge, but his lordship would only reply: "You are discharged." Eventually defendant said: "I beg to formally apply for costs in this case."

"You are discharged," replied Mr. Justice Darling as he left the Bench.

A crowd of thousands assembled outside the Old Bailey, and as soon as the result became known they cheered frantically. As Mr. Billing descended the steps of the main entrance with his wife and Mrs. Villiers Stuart, his appearance was the signal for another great outburst, a passage had to be made through the crowd for Lord Alfred and the other witnesses to get away, and a large force of police dispersed the crowd outside the building.

PURITY OF PUBLIC LIFE.

LORD SELBORNE AND LORD CURZON ON MR. ASQUITH'S HONOUR.

Both Lord Selborne and Lord Curzon made reference to the Billing trial and the supposed "German Black Book" during the mail week.

Lord Selborne, at Darlington, said: We have read with great pain and indignation the accounts of a notorious trial in which there has been a statement made that a black book exists in which are thousands of names of some of the best of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-countrywomen. There is not one shadow or shade of evidence given that any such book exists. (Cheers.)

Suppose it does exist, do you think you are going to find the truth about Englishmen and Englishwomen in a German Government compilation? Do we not know from all our bitter experience of this war that the first weapon to which that Government goes is a weapon of falsehoods? Therefore, if this book exists, it is a German book, compiled for German official purposes.

What names have been dragged before the world in connection with this notorious trial! The names of some of our glorious dead! The son of Lord Rosebery, a man honoured by his fellow-countrymen—the horrible story about his son's death in Palestine! And now the colonel of the regiment who saw that noble young officer killed writes to say the whole story is a lie.

Another ex-Prime Minister whose name was dragged into this trial was Mr. Asquith. I have for 30 years been a political opponent of Mr. Asquith, and I am an opponent of his to-day, but I speak for the whole of the political party to which I belong when I say that we repudiate as an abominable lie the suggestion that Mr. Asquith's private life is not clean and noble, or that he is not a loyal and devoted servant of his King and country."

LORD CURZON.

Presiding, as Chancellor of the University, at the Romanes Lecture by Mr. Asquith at Oxford in the same week, Lord Curzon said:—

I would like to make one thoroughly irrelevent remark, and it is that, among the aspects of the past Victorian age, there is none which this University and, I believe, every section of the public regards with so much abhorrence and disgust as the gross and gratuitous defamation of the character of our public men.

The words roused the large audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

COMPULSORY MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

A. C. P. RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 24.

The list of business for Legislative Council session of the 29th July is published and includes the discussion of the Budget and fifteen resolutions. One of the resolutions recommends the introduction of compulsory military drill in all public schools and colleges.

EVADING MILITARY DUTY.

An attempt to find his "double," and thus to evade military service, ended, says the "Daily Chronicle," disastrously for George Hayes, of Eastbourne, aged 43, at Liverpool Police Court yesterday.

Hayes, who for 20 years was secretary and manager of the Eastbourne Pier Co., was sentenced to 12 weeks' imprisonment in the second division for having been concerned in an attempt to personate George Hays of Liverpool, to connive at making a false statement in order to prevent the defendant being called up for military service Winifred Gertrude Haughton, aged 30, of Eastbourne, was also fined £30 in connection with the affair.

It was explained that Hayes persuaded Haughton to go to Liverpool and obtain the birth certificate of a man named George Hayes, who was over 50 years of age. She was instructed to search the local directory, and if unsuccessful to go to Blackpool or Dublin. She found in Liverpool a boiler-maker named George Hayes, who was 51 years of age, and offered to buy his birth certificate, but he indignantly refused. Haughton received £30 from Hayes, who had £170 in his possession when he was arrested.

For Hayes it was pleaded that he had worked very hard for wounded soldiers.

CONDITION OF WORKING CLASSES.

A SCHEME OF AMELIORATION.

APPEAL TO MILL-OWNERS AND PUBLIC.

The following scheme for Workmen's Institutes for the labouring classes in Bombay has been prepared by the Social Service League for the consideration and support of the public and especially of the large employers of labour:—

With the growth of industrialism in this country the problem of labour attracted some attention of the State and social reformers. But it may be safely asserted that it is only during very recent years that capitalists and employers have begun to take more than an academic interest in the welfare of the worker. In contributing towards the quickening of this interest, the war is the principal factor. The changes which it has brought about and is likely to bring about in the relation of labour and capital in the West have had their inevitable effect on the conditions of the working classes in this country. The organised strikes of large numbers of workmen in the city of Bombay, at Ahmedabad, and elsewhere, the demand everywhere for higher wages to meet the increased cost of living have also very naturally drawn the attention of the general public to the labour problem, and have led some far-seeing employers of labour to devise measures for meeting the new situation. The latest manifestation of this new awakening of the labourer is the projected establishment of trade unions in Bombay, Ahmedabad, and elsewhere among different classes of working men.

DISABILITIES OF WORKMEN.

The disabilities under which the average factory worker in Bombay labours are sufficiently well-known to need elaborate treatment. Leaving aside for the moment the fundamental questions of a minimum living wage and hours of work the most outstanding drawback of the labouring classes in this city is their almost universal illiteracy. The second crying grievance of factory labour in this city is housing. The housing available is not only inadequate to meet the demands of the ever-increasing labouring population of this city, but, what is worse, the rooms lived in are wretched beyond description. The excessive hours of work permitted under the present Factory Act too have a most deleterious effect. Firstly, they keep away workers from obtaining education both on account of want of time and the disinclination for active effort after long confinement in the unhealthy atmosphere of factories. They leave the workmen very little leisure to amuse and enjoy themselves by resorting to any sort of recreation. They, therefore, easily succumb to the temptation offered by the liquor shops, which are at present the only places for enjoyment or recreation available wherever they turn.

First and foremost, the mill-owners must bestir themselves to standardise the wages of their employees, so as to conform to the actual cost of living and to what the workers are justly entitled to for their labour. Secondly, Government as well as the organisations of employers must soon make up their minds about carrying into effect the reduction of working hours in factories. In order that the utmost possible advantage may be obtained out of these ameliorative measures, it is essential that the workers should at the same time be prepared for a new way of life by education. Their keenness for knowledge should be sharpened, a desire for better housing and living inculcated, and the value of true recreation shown by conducting amongst them what is now generally known as welfare work. The aim of this work will be to raise the standard of life of the workman. Firstly, good housing conditions will have to be provided either by the State, or by the Improvement Trust, or by the employers, or by these authorities working together. But the mere provision of better housing will not suffice. It is also necessary to create a desire among the workmen to demand better facilities and to pay a little higher for them.

EDUCATION.

To promote the development of this work the prime need is education. This education to be of real use should bear satisfactory combination of literary with technical instruction. Night schools have to be started near the homes of the workmen, and instruction should be imparted in these by trained paid teachers working under the supervision of a central organisation. In technical departments of the schools, the teaching of weaving, elements of mechanics, and other simple subjects should be undertaken. The only recreation that the workman at present enjoys is that obtainable at the liquor shop. To provide a counter-attraction the starting of social clubs is necessary, where indoor games, non-alcoholic beverages like tea, light literature, and illustrated papers may be provided.

INSURANCE AND CO-OPERATION.

Finally, the need for fostering providence and thrift. That the hold of the money-lender on the workmen is one of the most powerful obstacles to any scheme of social amelioration is recognized by social workers and the employers alike. Relief is possible only through co-operative credit societies, and in financing these, large funds will be required.

There will be a possibility too of initiating among them the co-operative stores movement which has developed remarkably among factory workmen in England. Some scheme of workmen's compensation undertaken by the employers should ensure a workman against distress through accident, and a system of provident funds and gratuities may afford some relief in case of sickness, old age, or death. But the real remedy is a general scheme of insurance against sickness, old age, or death. And for the success of this it is first essential that the workman should be redeemed from his debts and made to feel himself a free man.

Consideration to be borne in mind:—All these remedies will naturally result in creating among the workmen a laudable ambition to better their lot. Unless this desire is actively fostered, the life of the workmen will never be improved, and a continuance of the conditions will react on the efficiency of labour on which the prosperity of any industry largely depends. But even these efforts will be unavailing if the living interest of the workmen themselves is not kindled in, and their imagination is not captured by, the work proposed to be undertaken, and until they are regarded, as what they really are, merely as supplemental to the essential reforms in regard to wages, working hours, education, and housing. It is the neglect of these considerations that has led to the failure hitherto of the scheme of the grain shops and similar philanthropic work initiated by the mill-owners. Further, all welfare work should be inspired, not by the idea of charity but by the keen desire to make the workmen feel independent and happy, and nothing would serve better to bring about this consummation as the entrusting to the workmen themselves the actual conduct of the different activities.

The importance of this consideration will be evident from an examination of the experience of welfare work in England. It has been found that high-spirited workmen resent the tinge of charity and patronage attached to such work, and feel that their employers who dispense this charity can equally afford to give the workmen the higher wages they can claim by right. Besides, the workers, who are organised in trades unions, view these efforts with suspicion as a menace to trade unionism. Welfare work may, it is represented, foster a spirit of contentment among the employees and make them lose the feeling of class solidarity. All these considerations have to be borne in mind before schemes of welfare work are initiated in this country. The firm of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons has made provision in this respect for the employees of the group of mills in their charge, and is actually the first to make a beginning, having wisely decided to entrust the social work for the benefit of their employees to the Social Service League of Bombay. The League has therefore started a workmen's institute for this group of mills, which was opened by Lady Willingdon in March last. External assistance in the administration of the various activities is an essential condition of success, for otherwise the workmen look upon the efforts as promoted by charity which they resent when coming from their employers. But the observance of the safeguard of self-government in the work under the direction of an outside agency cannot alone ensure success. It is suggested that central welfare institutes should be started in various parts of the city. The benefit of these should not be confined to the employees of particular mills but they should be open to all workers (not factory workers only) living in the different working class localities. The institutes should be maintained by public subscriptions, and as the mill operatives will be the principal group of workmen assisted under the scheme, it is only proper that the bulk of the expenses should be defrayed by contributions from mill-owners. As shown above, efforts for the promotion of social welfare among workmen can be ultimately successful only if directed from central institutes, which are open to all workmen in different residential localities, and in the management of which they have a dominating voice. For these reasons the Social Service League proposes to start one central institute at Parel, if the mill-owners agree to co-operate with it by giving donations for the purpose. In no better manner can they exhibit their appreciation of the labours of their employees.

Regarding the *bona-fides* of the League and its capacity to conduct this responsible task the public need feel no hesitation. It is an established institution with seven years record of successful work in the city. It is representative of all classes and creeds, and connected with its management are a large number of responsible public men well-known in the city.

(Continued from Column 6.)

He was second in command of the pompoms and Lewis guns on the Vindictive. He maintained continuous fire from the foretop keeping down the enemy's destructive fire. Unfortunately two heavy guns directly hit the foretop killing or disabling everybody except Sergeant Finch who was severely wounded. Nevertheless he showed consummate bravery remaining in the tattered exposed position and again getting a Lewis gun into action harassing the enemy on the mole until the foretop was again directly hit completely putting out of action the remainder of the armament. But Sergeant Finch had saved many valuable lives

Able Seaman McKenzie—He did great execution with a machinegun as a member of the storming party on the mole.

Commander Carpenter, Captain Bamford, Sergeant Finch and Seaman McKenzie were selected by their comrades to receive the V. C.

ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTIVITY

TUG AND THREE COAL BARGES SUNK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

NEW YORK.—A German submarine sank a tug and three coal barges on Sunday off Cape Cod. The men, women and children aboard were saved. The attack was witnessed from the shore. Two shells from the submarine fell close to the beach and four others on the mainland. A seaplane drove off the submarine.

"EXHIBITION OF FRIGHTFULNESS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., July 24.

WASHINGTON.—Official circles regard the sinking of the craft, off Cape Cod, as an exhibition of German frightfulness in a vain effort to lower the American morale.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of applications to the Second Indian War Loan, as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 24th July, 1918, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office and from important Native States):—

Provinces:—

	Rs.
Bengal	9,62,89,400
Bombay	5,78,39,600
United Provinces	1,43,99,300
Madras	1,34,65,500
Punjab	1,21,27,000
Minor Administrations	63,05,700
Burma	61,12,900
Central Provinces	25,99,300
Bihar and Orissa	20,49,700
Assam	3,03,800
Total	Rs. 21,14,92,200
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	Rs. 50,00,000
Grand total	Rs. 21,64,92,200

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, July 24th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 4,075-0 ..	Rs. 1,07,150- 0
Cash Certificates	„ 2,526-8 ..	„ 1,51,194-12
Total ..	6,601-8 ..	2,58,344-12

ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT.

(Continued from page 7.)

northward and north-eastward of Chateau-Thierry.

FIGHTING BETWEEN AISNE AND OURCQ.

GERMAN CONFIRMATION OF FRESH DEVELOPMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 22, 1 a.m.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., July 24.

A German evening official communiqué says:—

Fresh fighting developed in the evening between the Aisne and Ourcq.

CAPTURE OF BOIS DE COURTON.

PARTS PLAYED BY ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH REGIMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 12 noon, July 24.
LONDON, July 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day mentions that it was the Scottish regiments on the 20th who captured Bois de Courton while the English battalions fought their way to the line resting on Bois de Rheims deploying towards Marfaux. The enemy put up tremendous resistance here for they had expected this important tactical position to be attacked. Their reserves from the Crown Prince's army arrived continuously and masses of guns maintained intense bombardment. The correspondent only covers the operations till the 21st since when apparently there has been desperate fighting.

ECHOES OF THE ZEEBRUGE RAID.

FIVE RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 23
Recd. 8-30 a.m., July 24.

Echoes of stirring events at Zeebruge on the night of April 22nd are contained in the "Gazette" announcing the award of various decorations to the participants. The Victoria Cross is awarded to the following.

Commander Carpenter,—Commanding the Vindicative, for setting a magnificent example of calm composure in navigating the mined waters, reaching the mole in darkness and then supervising the landing in the face of heavy fire from the batteries, machineguns and rifles. He walked round the decks encouraging the men in the most dangerously exposed positions.

Lieutenant Sandford.—Of Submarine C3, for skilfully placing the vessel between piles for skilfully placing the vessel between the piles of a viaduct. He and the crew eagerly undertook this hazardous enterprise well knowing that if they were in the water at the moment of the explosion they would be killed outright. Lieutenant Sandford disdained to use gyro steering which would have enabled him and the crew to abandon the submarine at a safe distance preferring to make sure as far as was humanly possible of accomplishing his duty.

Lieutenant Dean.—Naval Reserve, Commander of Motor Launch 282, for magnificently handling the boat while embarking the crews from the blockships under constant deadly machinegun and heavy gun fire at pointblank range. His steering gear broke down but he manoeuvred the boat by the engines steering so close under the mole that the guns of shore batteries could not be sufficiently depressed to fire on his boat. His courage and daring saved many valuable lives.

Captain Bamford.—Marine Light Infantry. He commanded one of the landing parties established a strong point and led the assault on the battery with the utmost coolness and valour.

Sergeant Finch.—Marine Light Infantry.

(Continued in column 5.)

Serial Story

A WILD HARVEST

BY ANNIE S. SWAN

(Author of "Gates of Eden," "The Ne'er-do-Weel," etc.)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

CHAPTER X.

ELSIE MACDONALD.

"Tha' looks all the better fur thy 'oliday, zur," said Luke Cartledge to Macdonald a few days later.

"I feel the better for it, Luke. A happy New Year to you. What sort of a New Year's Day did you have?"

"Bein' lonesome, I went down to Bradford, an' took a bit ov New Year's cheer to Michael Grain. Do'ee remember Michael, zur?"

"I do, a useless good-for-nothing, if ever there was one. What's he doing in Bradford?"

"Nuthin' much I fear, zur, but we canna' let go ov 'em because they winna' do jist as we think they should. That wasn't t'Maister's wey when He was 'ere in th' wurruld."

"You're right, but it's a doctrine that takes a lot of practice, Luke. So you had a lonesome New Year, had you? Was your daughter not at home with you?"

"No, she tuk a wearyin' all of a sooden to see her Aunt Lyddy, an' I wur only too pleezed fur 'er to go. Lyddy Nash has been like a mother to ma Annie, an' I canna' forget it ov her."

Macdonald murmured some commonplace acquiescence and walked away with a heavy heart. He was in a quandary, and felt overwhelmed by that feeling of acute depression which must beset a man when he sees calamity ahead for those whom he cares about. He even felt a brief impatience of Cartledge's guileless heart and large fine trust. They are not weapons fit for the fray of common life, he told himself. But he dared not be the one to tear the veil from the old man's eyes. Once already he had warned him, but apparently Luke had restored his motherless girl to the pinnacle of his trust, and now implicitly believed that all was well. That very afternoon returning from the bank at Wrotham, Macdonald saw Annie Cartledge in the High Street, with her small market basket on her arm. Of a set purpose he went out of his way to speak to her. He imagined some change in her too, that the weight of a secret not altogether innocent had stolen much of the bloom from her rounded cheek. Certainly its fine contour was gone, and her colour with it, and there were dark shadows under her eyes. She had a smile for Macdonald, however, and was even secretly pleased that he had taken the trouble to notice her. The Scotch manager was a great favourite with the women-kind in Wrotham, and his sense of justice fully appreciated by all those who had ever come under his rule.

"Good day, Annie. I wish you a happy New Year. I haven't seen you for a long time, I hope you're quite well?"

"Oh yes, thank you, Mr. Macdonald", answered Annie. "The same to you."

"I'm all right, thank you," said Macdonald and shifted one foot uneasily from contact with the other, hesitating and yet determined to put a leading question to the girl. No morbid or vulgar curiosity prompted him, only a sincere regret and desire to help if he could. He had known Annie Cartledge a good many years now, and could talk with the freedom of an old friend to her.

"You spent the New Year with your Aunt at Carlisle, your father tells me. Had a good time there?"

"Lovely," said Annie promptly. "Aunt Lyddy's always so kind and Uncle Joe too, for the matter of that. They had a party for me while I was there."

"And you went to Glasgow too," said Macdonald quietly mercilessly, and in an instant the girl's demeanour changed. The colour swept her cheek in one disastrous wave, and a sort of terror gathered in her eyes.

"Glasgow, oh no," she said hurriedly. "Aunt Lyddy lives at Carlisle, you've forgotten, Mr. Macdonald."

"I saw you in Glasgow, Annie, walking in Sauchiehall Street with Mr. Max Howorth," said Macdonald quite quietly, but none the less mercilessly.

"No, no," said Annie a little wildly. "You made a mistake, Mr. Macdonald. How could I be at Glasgow when I was at Carlisle for the New Year with my Aunt Lyddy?"

"You may well ask that, my girl, but I saw you, and you knew that I saw you. I was on the top of a tramcar with my sister. What is to be the end of this, my dear, for yourself, and for your father, but more especially for yourself?"

"Oh, I don't know, Mr. Macdonald," said Annie, and the bravado fled from her manner leaving only a complete and pitiable dejection. "I wish I did. I'm a miserable girl if ever there was one, and I don't know what to do."

Macdonald hesitated a moment. He felt intuitively that this was a case for some kind motherly woman. He thought of Jean Fairweather, with whom Annie had once been very friendly.

"Won't you come down to Sleath House and see Mrs. Fairweather, Annie?" he said kindly, but Annie drew herself up.

"No, I winna do that, but some day perhaps, I'll come and see you, if you'll let me. I've been thinking I would tell somebody, and there's nobody in this town, only you."

But Macdonald shrank from the ordeal with a great shrinking, and saying he would see her again, bade her good afternoon and walked away. He had not gone far before he saw a lady beckoning to him from a carriage, which presently drew up at the kerb. Mrs. Reuben Howorth was seated in it alone.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Macdonald. So you are not above having a word with one of our pretty Wrotham girls. Who is she?"

"Her name is Cartledge," answered Macdonald dully. "She used to work at Sleath."

"Oh," said Mrs. Reuben, and pursed up her lips rather significantly, but Macdonald was too preoccupied to notice it. "I hear you have your sister with you. When will you bring her up to Polgarth to see us? Can you come to dinner to-morrow evening? We expect my niece, Sylvia, and her father, quite a family party. Max will be gone after it for his two weeks' journey. I do wish this travelling business was over. It doesn't agree with my son. I supposed it's the mixed nature of the hotels he has to put up with."

"Many men spend the bulk of their lives in such hotels, Mrs. Howorth, and thrive on it."

"Oh, I daresay, but they haven't been brought up at Polgarth. Haven't you noticed that Max doesn't look well?"

Macdonald had not noticed. He kept out of Max Howorth's way as much as possible, though he could hardly say so to his mother.

"He'll be all right soon, I daresay, Mrs. Howorth."

"I hope he will, for it's affecting his temper," she said shortly. "Well, what about to-morrow evening?"

Macdonald hesitated a moment and then looked her squarely in the face.

"Thank you very much, Mrs. Howorth, but may I ask you to excuse us?"

"You've no engagement, why do you wish to be excused" she said as frankly.

There being no visible means of escape, Macdonald blundered on the truth.

"Mr. Max and I are not sailing in the same boat at present, Mrs. Howorth, and it would not be right to sit at a man's table feeling as I do towards him."

"It would be my table," she reminded him drily. "You are candid at least, and I rather like it. At least it lets us know where we are. Of course I know quite well that you and Max don't hit it off, but I daresay you know the chief reason quite as well as I can tell you."

"There is a variety of reasons, but I can't say one predominates," said Macdonald lifting slightly enquiring eyes to Mrs. Howorth's handsome face.

"Well as candour is in the air it might help matters if I told you that he resents your paying court to Miss Howorth. He has aspirations there himself, and it would please us all. You can see for yourself what a perfectly charming and advantageous arrangement it would be."

Macdonald did not see it at all. His colour rose, he bit his lip, passion flashed in his eyes. That Max Howorth should carry on even a harmless intrigue with a girl of the people at the same time as he was paying court to Sylvia filled him with such a rage, that he could not hide it. Discretion being the better part of valour, he decided to end the conversation.

"I'll bid you good-day, Mrs. Howorth, I can't discuss this matter with you or with anyone," he said politely, but quite decisively.

"Oh, but it's a family matter, and you ought to be flattered that I should discuss it with you," she said, assuming the aristocratic air which in its time had often enraged her husband. "If you have any aspirations in that direction it is kinder to tell you that the matter is practically arranged between Sylvia and my son Max."

She bade him good afternoon then in a suave, half-triumphant voice and just as the horses started forward, looked round to add with a touch of gracious condescension.

"I shall look in on your sister one of these afternoons. Perhaps she will come up to tea with my daughters, as you bar anything else"

Macdonald took no notice. His heart was filled with such a tumult of rage and apprehension that he was for the moment practically unconscious of his surroundings, and ignored sundry greetings bestowed on him as he made his way out of the town.

He had no reason to doubt Mrs. Howorth's word, and yet the idea seemed incredible. The beautiful, high-souled pure-hearted Sylvia betrothed to her cousin Max, whose low ideal of women, exhibited even in casual conversation, had often filled Macdonald with disgust! Now where did his duty lie? He was in possession of facts which if laid before John Howorth would undoubtedly put an end to Max Howorth's pretensions. But would it further his own and how far would his interference be justified? In this strange and disturbed mood he went back to his work and spent the rest of the afternoon in misery. He was unaware that during his absence in the town Sylvia Howorth had driven down to Sleath and carried Elsie away. He had not been wrong in his surmise that the two would take to one another. The mutual attraction had been instantaneous and complete.

"We'll go for a drive first round by Kirkby Tor and then home to tea," said Sylvia delightedly as she tucked her new friend in. "Yes, you must have this rug too, it's so cold. I suppose you can drive and ride?"

"Yes, barebacked and astride," answered Elsie with a broad smile. "We don't keep up any style at Achree, but I've never seen the bit of horse flesh I'm afraid of yet. What beauties they are! Will you really trust me with them?"

"I should love it," said Sylvia and they changed seats. Elsie handled the reins with the consummate and delicate touch of one to whom a horse is almost, if not quite a human being. The creatures knew and responded to that touch; seldom had they run so well.

"I hope you're going to stop a long time at Sleath," said Sylvia, when they began to come down from the Tor "It's so different when one has a real friend."

"But haven't you any? Aren't you friendly with your cousins at Polgarth?"

"No, not very. They don't care for the same things. They're always talking about clothes and lovers and the London season. I don't care for these things. I want to stop right here among my own people all my life."

"But if you marry, perhaps he'll take you away," said Elsie experimentally.

"You'll never find anybody half as good," said Elsie unexpectedly. "I'm six years older than you are, so I know.

"Six years, are you, why you don't look more than twenty. How old are you really?"

"Twenty-six," answered Elsie fearlessly. "I'm next to Crony, and he's twenty-nine."

"Why do you call him Crony?" asked Sylvia shyly.

"It is only I who call him that, because we've always been such chums," answered Elsie. "I'm the only one left at Achree now, and sometimes it is very dull."

"Your brother has told me what a beautiful place it is."

"It is fine, and I don't know that I should like to live anywhere else in the world so well," answered Elsie. "I hope you are going to come and pay us a visit in the summer, when Crony gets his holidays, perhaps, then we'd rig up the old boat again, and have a grand time. Only you would not have to be afraid of anything under the sun. Crony isn't, nor I, when we get the Achree spirit inside of us. It's grand."

"I should love to come," said Sylvia in the same shy sweet voice. "The next corner, dear, and you see the Windridge gate in front of you. The entrance is rather narrow."

"I'll mind," said Elsie, as she took the reins more firmly. "I haven't enjoyed anything so much as this for ages, and I'm so glad I came."

"I wish you would come up to Windridge, and stay with us, instead of down at the Mills. Are you quite comfortable there"

"Oh very, and old Fairy was our nurse, you know, so we're at home with her. She belongs to Achree. She married a man from the mainland, and couldn't live with him, so then she came back to us, and here she is. There isn't anybody in the world except Crony she'd live away from the sea for."

"It's wonderful I think this love of the sea, and your own place, we don't know anything about it here," said Sylvia softly. "Papa spoke about you coming to Windridge, at least you'll give us a few days before you go back to Scotland."

"Yes I will, I should like that, and Crony won't mind," said Elsie. "There's carriage, Miss Howorth, if it's some of your grand folk, I'll get down here and walk back to the Mill."

"Just you dare try to do any such thing. It's only Aunt Alicia, and you'll have to meet her anyhow, so drive on."

They found when they arrived at the door that Aunt Alicia had gone in, and was waiting for them by the big glowing fire in the hall. As she came forward to greet them, she looked very keenly at Elsie Macdonald, and was obliged to acknowledge her air of breeding. Her manner was simple and direct, the ease of naturalness and the consciousness that she was as good as any of her neighbours. Of pride as ordinarily understood, Elsie Macdonald had even less than her brother, but there were certain dignities inseparable from her character which sometimes showed themselves as now, in rather a pronounced fashion. She stood quite aloof from Mrs. Reuben Howorth, and gave a cool little nod in return for her distant and slightly condescending greeting.

"And you have come on a visit to your brother. how very pleasant for him. I have just met him in the town. Do you like Wrotham?"

"It's very ugly," answered Elsie cheerfully. "But where we have been to-day is pretty. You see when you come from the loveliest place in the world, it makes you critical and difficult to please."

"I thought it was a bleak and desolate rock, somewhere in the western seas."

"It grows primroses all the year round," said Elsie quietly. "And my sister Christine who is at Simla at present, says she has never been so warm as at Achree, since she went away."

Mrs. Howorth laughed, in no doubt that the queer Scotch girl with the starry eyes and the dignified mien was quizzing her.

"Is your sister married in India?"

"Yes," answered Elsie shortly.

"And does she live at Simla?" enquired Mrs. Howorth interestedly.

"Oh no, she only goes up there for the hot season, but it hasn't been at all hot this summer, that's why she would like to come back to Achree," said Elsie in the same quiet rather quizzical voice.

"And where is her home?"

"Her home, oh she lives at Calcutta part of the time, or wherever the Governor happens to be. My brother-in-law, Colonel Maitland, is on Lord Renfrew's staff."

"How is it Mr. Macdonald has never told us about his sister in India?" asked Mrs. Howorth, as if she felt herself aggrieved.

"He has, Aunt Alicia. He often talks to Papa and to me about her," said Sylvia. "Who is this coming in, oh it is you, Max! I thought it might be Papa."

"And hoped it, I don't doubt," said Max Howorth rather ruefully. "Why are you so unkind to me, Sylvia, and am I not even worthy to be introduced to Miss Macdonald?"

"Surely, but how do you manage to get away from business at four o'clock in the afternoon, Max, I thought a plain tea was provided at the mill," said Sylvia teasingly.

"I'm not on duty at the mills, I'm just going off again on my beastly fag. How do you do, Miss Macdonald, pleased to meet you," said Max with one of his most impressive bows, which did not at all impress Elsie. Doubtless she was prejudiced against the Polgarth Howorths, Graeme having told her a part at least of what he had suffered at their hands.

(To be continued on Sunday the 28th inst.)

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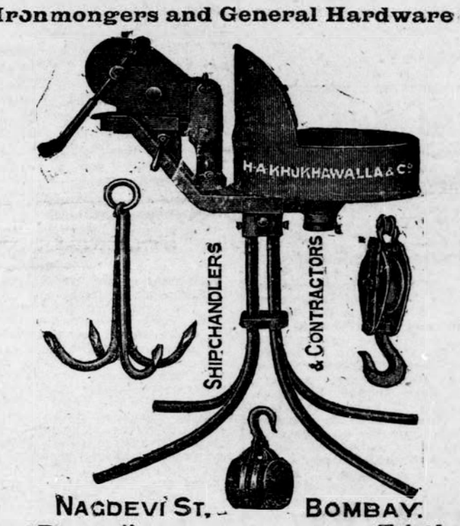

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

The outlook is slightly better. Bombay monsoon has given nearly general rain in Konkan and the Himalayas from Murree to Muktesar and local rain in the North Madras Coast, Bengal and Bihar. A few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. Rain has also been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam and local in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy and Sibsagar two inches; Dehra Dun one; Roorkee three-quarters; Mussooree and Chakrata one and a half; Simla four; Saugor half; Marmagoa one; Karwar three and Madura two.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain in the United Provinces, Punjab and Gujarat.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.742 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 "
Dew Point	75.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.823 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do. do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	376 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.24 Inch.
Total fall during month	3.74 "
Do. do. year	27.02 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 24th July 1918	0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time:	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time:	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	24	m 12 49	29 1		24	m 5 1	15 1
		11 42a	27 5			5 36a	17 9
Thur	25	0 25a	29 6		25	m 5 44	14 11
						6 33a	16 11
Fri.	26	m 0 27	27 10		26	m 6 29	15 1
		1 22a	29 8			7 10a	16 5
Sat.	27	m 1 13	28 0		27	m 7 3	15 8
		1 40a	29 5			7 52a	16 1
Sun.	28	m 2 3	27 10		28	m 7 52	16 7
		2 19a	28 9			8 35a	16 1
Mon.	29	m 2 52	27 4		29	m 8 40	17 10
		3 1a	27 11			9 23a	16 4
Tues.	30	m 3 51	26 8		30	m 9 36	16 2
		3 49a	26 11			10 21a	16

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise:	Sunset
July 24 (Wednesday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 18m.
" 25 (Thursday)	6h. 13m.	7h. 17m.
" 26 (Friday)	6h. 14m	7h. 17m.
" 27 (Saturday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
" 28 (Sunday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
" 29 (Monday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 16m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h. 12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h. 52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	16d.	11h. 54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	2h. 4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h. 43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.27in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the submontane districts. Day temperature is in slight to considerable excess in the east and north Punjab; in the latter area night temperature is also above the average.

The United Provinces.—The sky is lightly clouded except at Allahabad where it is overcast. Humidity is largely below normal. Day temperature is considerably above the average and night temperature in slight excess except at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Heavy cloud persists in lower Sind; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is moderately above the average except at coast stations.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.51in. of rain and Chanda 0.24in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity continues below the average and day temperature in moderate or considerable excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 3.30in. of rain, Mormugao 1.10in. and Ratnagiri 0.42in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri and day temperature is above normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.35in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except at Belgaum. Humidity is locally below the average. Day temperature continues moderately or considerably above normal.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in the south Konkan; a few light showers are also reported from the north Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces, south-east Madras and the east Punjab. The sea has become rough at Colombo and the sky is overcast there and at Trivandrum; but otherwise conditions have not improved since yesterday.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the south Konkan. Local showers may extend into Gujarat and the north Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd July)	94.5	79.0	74	..	..	..
Jask	96.4	86.4	80	..	..	—0.08
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	91.4	86.6	75	..	..	—0.16
Do. (23rd July)	95.8	85.3	84	..	..	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.6	83.9	71	..	1.13	—0.78
Rawalpindi	108.0	89.2	96	..	2.98	—4.80
Lahore	104.4	84.2	95	..	2.01	—3.82
Hissar	104.8	84.2	81	..	0.48	—4.30
Ambala	104.1	77.2	71	0.27	2.49	—3.68
Delhi	103.6	82.6	70	..	2.06	—7.30
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.3	84.8	43	..	2.66	—7.03
Mainpuri	105.7	84.9	59	..	1.82	—6.47
Jhansi	100.6	83.8	68	..	4.23	—9.04
Cawnpore	96.6	80.5	63	0.01	5.00	—6.28
Allahabad	104.3	82.2	52	..	8.78	—4.63
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.1	89.0	69	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	88.7	79.2	86	0.02	9.03	—3.18
Ajmer	93.8	78.5	63	..	1.83	—5.54
Jaipore	98.0	78.8	55	..	0.52	—7.70
Kotah	98.2	82.0	47	..	6.37	—4.21
Mount Abu	77.2	68.4	91	..	5.98	—15.73
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.4	77.3	64	0.04	0.14	—7.16
Dwarka	87.4	80.1	78	..	0.62	—8.25
Veraval	85.1	80.4	85	0.07	5.62	—4.10
Rajkot	93.8	74.0	68	..	5.82	—7.01
Bhavnagar Pass	98.6	75.6	89	..	2.73	—6.86
Surat	89.7	78.5	70	..	11.92	—10.16
Ahmedabad	99.2	77.1	64	..	4.87	—11.50
Deesa	97.0	78.6	68	..	3.08	—6.15
Neemuch	91.7	74.8	63	..	11.56	+0.99
Indore	92.1	75.1	70	..	5.21	—8.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	93.8	76.2	66	..	8.46	—12.80
Saugor	94.6	71.8	73	0.51	9.58	—7.81
Hoshangabad	93.7	74.6	69	..	7.23	—10.67
Khandwa	95.0	75.9	66	..	7.06	—5.25
Akola	97.9	75.5	64	0.03	5.99	—7.21
Amraoti	93.8	75.3	69	0.04	9.68	—4.31
Nagpur	94.9	75.7	67	..	14.85	—5.20
Chanda	95.0	75.0	74	0.24	14.05	—7.14
Raipur	95.7	78.4	60	..	28.53	+9.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.3	79.2	80	0.08	14.56	—25.66
Ratnagiri	84.5	78.3	79	0.42	27.48	—30.03
Marmugao	95.3	..	93	1.10	76.17	—29.52
Karwar	86.4	74.2	95	3.30	87.93	—32.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.2	73.7	58	..	2.10	—6.48
Ahmednagar	88.8	66.1	73	0.07	2.01	—6.14
Poona	84.5	68.8	78	..	1.56	—2.16
Sholapur	92.7	72.7	63	..	1.18	—7.23
Bijapur	94.8	70.5	72	0.35	1.03	—4.63
Belgaum	89.2	66.2	85	0.04	9.58	—15.00
Aurangabad	94.2	70.0	65	..	1.79	—9.06
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.1	77.5	59	..	7.09	—6.23
Hyderabad	97.7	78.2	63	..	3.29	—6.38
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.4	76.2	76	..	36.46	—31.96
Calicut	85.8	76.4	86	..	33.86	—35.21
Cochin	88.7	77.7	82	..	19.66	—27.58
Colombo	86.5	76.9	82	..	6.72	—5.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	104.6	80.2	78	0.07	4.25	—5.20
Bellary	98.2	74.9	57	..	0.35	—3.08
Cuddapah	100.0	82.7	53	..	1.46	—4.48
Madras	99.2	81.6	61	..	2.36	—2.41
Bangalore	85.5	68.7	66	..	2.18	—3.90
Coimbatore	92.8	72.6	73	..	0.13	—3.80
Trichinopoly	98.0	77.2	68	..	3.32	+0.92
Negapatam	96.7	77.4	71	0.17	1.64	—1.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 24th July, 1918, was 29.961 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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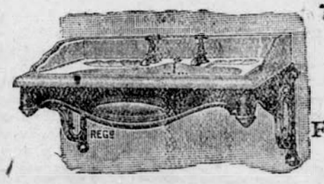

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